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M. F. SEAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1874. NO. 159.

FIRST EDITION

ASHES TO ASHES.

INTERMENT OF CHARLES SUMNER'S REMAINS.

IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE.

Religious Services in King's Chapel

Profuse Floral Decorations.

The Procession to Mount Auburn, the Pall-Bearers, Etc.

RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY.

BOSTON, March 16.—The obsequies of Senator Sumner took place at half-past three o'clock this afternoon, in King's chapel. The remains were conveyed from Doric Hall in a hearse drawn by four black horses, escorted by a force of mounted State constables and followed by a procession of the executive and legislative authorities, the Congressional committee and a delegation of United States officials, municipal authorities and other bodies.

THE PALL-BEARERS

were ex Governor Clifford, ex Governor Bullock, ex-Governor Claflin, ex Governor Washburn, ex-Chief Justice Bigelow, N. P. Banks, Robert C. Winthrop, Charles Francis Adams, John G. Whittier and Ralph Waldo Emerson. As the casket was

BORNE FROM THE HALL

down the steps, Baldwin's band played the Dead March in Saul. The procession passed down Beacon street between masses of people, which it required the vigilant exertions of a large police force to prevent from encroaching upon the street. Preceding the Mayor, were four men who bore

A MASSIVE CROSS,

nine feet in height, composed of calla lilies, camelias, lilies of the valley, violets and other choice exotics. At the base, in a bed of white violets, were the words, "A tribute from his native city and home."

ARRIVED AT THE CHURCH,

the remains were conveyed slowly down the aisle and deposited in front of the altar. After an organ prelude, Rev. Mr. Foote recited, "I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord. He who believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die." Then followed, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, and though after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God. We brought nothing into this world and we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." The choir then sang "To Thee, O Lord, I yield my spirit." Mr. Foote then read passages of the services beginning, "Man, who is born of woman, hath but a short time to live, and is full of trouble." The choir then sang, "Leave God to order all your ways." The prayers of the service followed, after which the choir sang, "Servant of God, well done." Mr. Foote then pronounced

THE BENEDICTION,

and the Mendelssohn Funeral March was played upon the organ as the remains were removed from the church. The procession then reformed and the cortege slowly proceeded through Beacon and Charles streets to Cambridge bridge, and thence to Mount Auburn, where it arrived shortly after 6 o'clock.

AT THE GRAVE

the Lord's Prayer was recited by Rev. Mr. Sunderland. A choir of forty male voices from the Apollo club sang some appropriate music, and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Foote closed the last sad rites paid to the mortal remains of the Massachusetts Senator and Boston's honored son. In accordance with Governor Washburn's proclamation, bells were tolled during all the time the procession was moving. A vast crowd gathered in the vicinity of the State House and King's chapel, and lined the route of procession.

THE AUTOPSY.

BOSTON, March 16.—The autopsy of the body of Senator Sumner was made this morning, and made public, as follows: The left coronary artery, in a considerable portion of its length, was so much ossified that its calibre was diminished at least one half. The right coronary artery was slightly atheromatous and considerably enlarged. The cavities of the heart were dilated, especially the lower third of the left ventricle. The walls of this ventricle were generally thinner than usual, especially at a point about an inch and a half from the apex, over a space two-thirds of an inch in diameter. In the vicinity of this were several small clots of blood, some of which had probably been formed before death. Nothing abnormal was found in the brain or other organs. Dr. Brown Sequard says no traces of the assault committed by Mr. Brooks were discovered. There is a very general suspension of business to-day, and all the public schools are closed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1874.

EXPRESSION ON NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Executive Committee named in the call for the mass meeting to give public expression to opinions on the national finances, have adopted the following resolutions by way of instructing those who may prepare resolutions for the mass meeting, and also to inform the speakers of the general sentiments expected from them:

Resolved, That the sentiment of this committee is opposed to any further increase of United States legal tenders or national bank notes.

Resolved, That Congress be requested to take early action on the question of finance, that the business of the country may no longer suffer from the uncertainty which now oppresses it.

ARRAIGNMENT OF A PAVING RING.

Ex-Judge Joseph C. Young, Alderman Stainsby, Chief of Police Rogers, Street Commissioner Sullivan, Bernard H. Shanley, Wm. Dykes, Contractor O'Connor and Valentine Bechler were arraigned at the Newark Court of Oyer and Terminer for conspiracy to defraud the city in certain paving arrangements and bailed in $10,000 each.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Right Rev. Charles A. Harris, Bishop of Gibralter, is dead.

Bismarck is able to transact business, though still suffering.

The steamship Austrian, from Liverpool, has arrived at Portland.

The snow has again blockaded the Central Pacific Railroad near Emigrant Gap.

The Local Option bill was yesterday killed in the New Jersey Senate by a vote of 14 to 6.

The Boston *Advertiser* advocates the election of Charles Francis Adams as Mr. Sumner's successor.

William James Denman, editor of the New York *Tablet*, died in that city on Sunday, aged forty-one.

The report that Prince Frederick of Prussia is to make a tour of the world next summer is contradicted.

The steamships Oceanics, from Liverpool, and Steinmann, from Antwerp, have arrived at New York.

The old mansion in Philadelphia, in which Benjamin West, the artist, was born, was burned yesterday.

General Wolseley will go to Malta or Aden, to meet the remains of Dr. Livingstone and accompany them to England.

The loss by the wreck of the steamer Queen Elizabeth, off Tarifa, is estimated at five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

Col. H. C. Ranson, of the United States Quartermaster's Department at New Orleans, died in Jeffersonville, Ind., last evening.

The Ohio Senate yesterday adopted a resolution for the adjournment of the General Assembly from March 27th to December 5th.

Hon. Charles F. Hagate, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Indianapolis district, died at his residence in Danville, Ind., yesterday morning.

Captain C. L. Brady has returned the one thousand dollar check presented to him by the owners of the steamer Pennsylvania for his services in bringing that vessel and her cargo safe to the port of Philadelphia, and filed in the United States District Court his libel against the company and the owners of the cargo for salvage.

TO HAVE elegant light Biscuits, Rolls, Buckwheat Cakes, Fruit Dumplings, &c., you should use Bowley's Yeast Powder. Ask your Grocer for it. 2&8

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Ada, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ADA, O., March 16, 1874.

But one saloon is left. The ladies made their appearance there this morning at eight o'clock, to remain until ten this evening. J. B. Gill, saloon and hotel keeper, surrendered his license and displayed the white flag this morning.

Forest, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOREST, O., March 16, 1874.

The temperance movement is in full blast and is meeting with fair success. One saloon has capitulated. A union meeting is being held this afternoon by citizens to induce physicians to make prescriptions without the use of liquors and abolish the sale of the same in any form by druggists.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., March 16, 1874.

The crusaders continue their work vigorously, and are meeting with glorious success. Two saloons surrendered to-day; one of them the most prominent saloon in town. Others promise to close soon.

Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., March 16, 1874.

One hundred ladies were out to-day, and visited some fifteen saloons. Two or three refused admittance, but, despite the rain and mud, services were held on the pavements. Dolpkins ordered them away, but they did not go. He threatens law. Four or five have quit selling, including the Burnett House and French Hotel. Sixty-two thousand dollars has been subscribed to assist the ladies. Another immense meeting was held to-night.

Massillon, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., March 16, 1874.

A ladies' meeting was held here in the opera house this afternoon, and a grand mass meeting this evening, for the purpose of taking action in regard to stopping the sale of intoxicating liquors. The house was entirely filled up with all classes of citizens who favor the temperance cause. A very fine lecture was delivered by Mrs. M. McBrown, of Alliance. The organization will hold prayer meetings at the different churches to-morrow. They expect Mr. Bolton, of Cleveland, here this week.

Cambridge, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, O., March 16, 1874.

Herman Shultz, a wholesale dealer, has given in and will move his liquors at once.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 16, 1874.

The crusaders were out in four companies to-day. The weather was cloudy and wet. No surrenders are reported. To-night a strong prohibitory ordinance passed the City Council, the vote standing five for and three against. There is great rejoicing and the bells are ringing. The whisky interests are out to-day with a circular printed in English and German, resolving to publish a list of the names of all those connected with, or favoring the temperance movement, and pledging themselves to break off all social intercourse and business relations with such persons.

Youngstown, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 16, 1874.

The temperance meeting at the opera house Saturday night was the largest ever held in Youngstown. Resolutions were unanimously passed to support none but well-known temperance men at the spring elections. Meetings will be held daily this week.

Rockfield, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCKFIELD, IND., March 16, 1874.

Late Saturday night William Baker and Kirklin Mann got into a row over cards. Baker stabbed Mann nine times, cutting one ear nearly off. Baker fired upon a party who tried to arrest him, and the party abandoned the undertaking. A large reward is offered for Baker's arrest. This occurrence has led to the ladies commencing a crusade against whisky. Mann is very low to-night.

Dennison, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DENNISON, O., March 16, 1874.

Two hundred women were out to-day. All the druggists and one saloon keeper signed the pledge. A guarantee fund of $5,000 has been subscribed by the business men.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 16, 1874.

Large mass meetings were held yesterday afternoon and this evening, preparatory to inaugurating a war on the saloons here.

Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., March 16, 1874.

Two more dealers surrendered to-day, making nine that have surrendered out of the twelve, exclusive of the druggists, that were selling two weeks ago.

Minerva, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MINERVA, O., March 16, 1874.

The temperance movement, now of a week's duration, is increasing largely in interest. At the morning and evening meetings the seats are all taken up and standing room is eagerly sought for. The saloon man heretofore reported as having quit the business, has since rolled his kegs of beer and wine into the street and spilled the contents on the ground. The influence of prayers is being felt in our community. Many who have never signed a pledge in their lives and who had but a few days ago expressed themselves that they never would sign a pledge, when the pledge was presented to them have not been able to resist the influence. There are a few—not more than two or three influential men who have not signed the citizen's pledge, but it is not because their sympathies are not with the movement. So deep, but without any unnecessary excitement, is the interest growing in this women's crusade, that it is indescribable.

Galion, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALION, O., March 16, 1874.

Four saloons closed to-day, including the largest in town, that of Bushnell and Moe. The streets were lined with people. Great excitement and rejoicing prevail.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 16.—Four companies of crusaders did street work to-day, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, but little work that will show was accomplished. From this date the morning meeting of the business men will be united with the ladies' meeting. To-morrow no street work will be done, but an all-day meeting will be held and a permanent organization effected. The ladies will be assigned permanently to companies for regular work, with specified leaders. A committee of gentlemen who were appointed to arrange mass meetings and attend to other matters of business, reported to-day that all matters incident to the crusade could be more effectually done if the ladies took entire charge of it. The burden of the prayers at the meetings to-day was for more workers and renewed faith.

Dayton.

DAYTON, March 16.—The crusaders continued to-day without interesting incident. The usual places were visited, the usual crowd assembled, and the results are as usual. The ladies are faithful. Mrs. Micawber will never desert saloon keepers. Harry Smith's stand, surrendered the first day, has been opened by another person, who is dispensing damnation in the customary way. An odd scene was observed to-day. A band of women sang fervently, "Come to Jesus," in front of a Jew's saloon. Hadlick, finding he had no case, has withdrawn his suit against Mrs. Thomas. He entered the complaint against her contrary to the advice of other liquor men. This afternoon the prayer meetings continued crowded. There were three meetings to-night.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16.—A committee of fifteen ladies, representing the Women's Christian Temperance Union, called on the Mayor this morning and presented a petition requesting the enforcement of the existing temperance laws of the State, especially the provision applying to the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday and closing saloons at nine o'clock. At the conclusion of the reading of the petition, fervent prayers were offered by the ladies for the success of their mission, and asking that Divine aid be extended to the Mayor, that in this hour he might do his whole duty without fear. At the conclusion of the prayers the Mayor acknowledged the honor conferred upon him by the committee in the visit, and stated that having been placed in this position to adjudge cases brought before him he had, so far as he was able, fulfilled his duty in that regard. While anxious and ready to check in every legitimate way the terrible flood of intemperance, he could not transcend the powers delegated him. He thought he understood the law in this regard and should carry out its provisions to the extent of his ability; at the same time he had nothing to say against the action of the ladies. If they could accomplish permanent good he would be the first to applaud and sustain them, so long as they kept within strict letter of law. The interest in the crusade movement continues. Mass meetings are held every Sunday afternoon in the Academy of Music and several prominent churches for prayer and conference; also, nightly during the week in the churches throughout the city. No demonstrations have yet been made in the way of visiting saloons or praying on the sidewalks.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 16.—In accordance with the arrangements made at the ladies' temperance meetings held Thursday last and yesterday, 500 ladies met in Clark street Methodist church at three o'clock this afternoon. After appointing a committee of one hundred to present a memorial to City Council against the proposed repeal of the Sunday saloon ordinance, they devoted the afternoon to prayer for the success of their mission. At seven o'clock the delegation started for City Hall, bearing the memorial signed by 16,000 women. They were attended in the march by a constantly increasing crowd of men and boys. By the time they reached the doors of the Council Chamber, so great a mob had gathered as to render the services of a large force of police necessary to secure an entrance. Arriving in Council Chamber the delegation were courteously received, and the chairwoman of the delegation was, on motion, and after some debate, allowed to present the petition, which she did in a few well-chosen words. The petition was then read by the City Clerk and placed on file. The Council then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was the ordinance permitting saloons to keep open Sundays. A very warm debate ensued, in which most of the People's party aldermen claimed they were bound to vote for the ordinance as it was one of the issues upon which they were elected. A vote was had and the ordinance adopted by a vote of 22 to 14. The defeated ladies were then escorted from the hall to the outer door by the police, who with the utmost difficulty kept back the howling mob of living scum which still remained outside. Reaching the street, the ladies, all of whom were of the highest respectability, numbering among them the wives of some of the best citizens, were assailed with yells and howls from one of the vilest crowds that could be raked from the gutters of the city, who pressed so closely upon the little band, that had they not been protected by a few men among the crowd, there is little doubt that violence would have been offered. Indeed, one brute did trip one of the ladies, but slunk away before the fist of a gentleman standing near. The mob followed the ladies the entire distance back to the church, yelling every moment like Comanches, presenting one of the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed in this city. After the committee had entered the church and briefly reported the failure of their mission, those present spent some time in prayer and then dispersed.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The temperance meeting in Harry Hill's theater last evening differed little from that of the previous Sunday. General Mullen conducted the exercises, and during his discourse much amusement was caused by a parrot ejaculating "You're Irish." There were numerous signers to pledges, which was kept up at the close of the meeting, the signers having been previously informed that each could fix up in his own mind the duration of his total abstinence promise.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—A number of clergymen met to-day to discuss the temperance question. It was proposed to hold prayer meetings next week in furtherance of the cause. The passage of the bills before Congress, introduced by Messrs. Lawrence and Monroe, the first enacting that the usual paraphernalia used about drinking places shall be considered as evidence that liquor is sold, and the second a damage bill similar to that now in force in Ohio, were adopted. A resolution indorsing the bills and providing for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the committees of Congress having them in charge and urge their passage, was adopted. A committee was appointed to wait on and request the Catholic clergy to co-operate with them in this movement.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1874.

HOUSE.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. O'BRIEN, Prohibiting the use of public houses and vehicles for private purposes in Washington, and forbidding government officials to require their servants to wear livery.

By Mr. BERNDON, for a commission in relation to the preservation of forests.

By Mr. CASON, To grant land warrants to soldiers and sailors in the late war.

Mr. STANARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating $5,000 to be expended in the course of the current fiscal year in improving the mouth of the Mississippi river. Passed.

Mr. BROMBERG, of Alabama, moved to suspend the rules and bring a bill for consideration to be put to prevent the importation of contagious diseases into the United States. The House refused to second the motion.

Mr. BROMBERG then endeavored to have the bill made the special order for some day a week or two hence, but the measure was opposed by Messrs. Cox, W. R. Roberts and other New York City members. After a long debate, which was protracted by ineffectual efforts to get a quorum to vote, the House, without any action on the bill, took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be exclusively for the discussion of the Transportation bill.

At the evening session there were but eight or nine members present, and the proceedings commenced. The debate was opened by Mr. Kendall, and continued by Messrs. Orr and Cannon.

IRONTON, OHIO.

Disappointment as to Starting Work—The Iron and Steel Company Still Without Hands.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., March 16, 1874.

The mill of the Iron and Steel Company of this city did not succeed in getting into operation, as was expected last week. On Thursday morning the forge department and fourteen boiling furnaces began work, and sixteen men arrived from Philadelphia to take charge of the other department, at Pittsburgh prices. On arriving here they conferred with the old employees and refused to go to work. On Saturday night fourteen of them left on the steamer "Ohio," money being furnished them by the old workmen of the mills. As a consequence, the chances now are that the mill will remain idle indefinitely.

CRIMES.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MONTICELLO, IND., March 16, 1874.

One Daniel Hickman and a Mr. Hughes were to-day arrested in this place, on a United States warrant, by Detective J. D. Clark, for making and passing counterfeit nickels. Clark had been on their track for over four months, but never could get proof positive until now. Clark has got a lot of the money, together with dies, tools, &c. It is thought there is quite a number of others at or near here who will also be arrested. Hickman and Hughes will be taken to Indianapolis to-day for trial.

The Fort Wayne Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, March 16, 1874.

The coroner's jury have not yet returned a verdict upon the death of Andrew Tiernan, found dead Saturday evening. They are still taking evidence. There is no doubt that he was murdered. Savine, who is now in jail upon suspicion, was with him all the evening, and was seen in the close neighborhood of where the body was found, after twelve that night. On Sunday a large crowd visited the scene of the murder, which is a lonely place at the outskirts of the city. An autopsy was held Saturday evening. An affidavit of murder has been made against Savine.

Release of Geo. O Evans on Bail.

HARRISBURG, March 16.—The Dauphin County Court has granted an order for the release of George O. Evans on his entering twenty-five thousand dollars bail for his appearance at the April term to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. Physicians certify that Evans cannot live more than a month if kept in confinement.

Murder of a Detective.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—It is asserted in police circles here that the dead body found in the road near Independence, Missouri, a few days ago, was that of one of Allan Pinkerton's detectives, who had been trailing the robbers of the Iron Mountain Railroad train at Gadshill, Missouri, in January last. He is supposed to have been killed either by the younger of the James brothers or some of their friends living in Clay county, who had obtained knowledge of him in some unknown manner.

Suicide of an Old Army Officer.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Colonel Oliver P. Robie, formerly of the United States Army, committed suicide in this city to-day. He shot himself twice through the head with a revolver. The cause is unknown.

CASUALTIES.

Sad Case of Drowning.

ROCKLAND, ME., March 16.—Last night, as a young man named Keller, of Camden, accompanied by Miss Doet, of Lincolnville, was driving across Hosmer's pond, the team broke through, carrying the buggy under the ice and all were drowned.

A Youngstown Butcher Dies in his Wagon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, March 16, 1874.

Harry Lewis, a butcher who lives five miles from town, started home intoxicated in a wagon last night. When the team reached home he was found lying in the wagon, dead.

Centennial Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—An immense meeting of business men of this city was held to-day, in pursuance of a call setting forth that an international exhibition is necessary to sustain the national credit inviolate as pledged to the people, not only of the United States, but of foreign countries in the people of this State and in the proclamation of the President. Universal confidence was expressed that the ultimate response from Congress and the States would be in the highest degree favorable to the international project. Speeches were made pledging the citizens to a renewal of the volume of subscription by at least a million dollars, asserting fullest confidence in the ability of the city and State to do more than its proportionate part, and that a Congressional appropriation was earnestly desired, so that the exhibition, which, so far as the city and State are concerned, is already an assumed success, may not be discreditable to the nation.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The McCormick Nomination.

Strong Pressure for Its Withdrawal by the Disappointed.

Bromberg's Bill to Prevent the Importation of Disease.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

The Issue of Life or Death at Hand.

Mr. Laurence's Report on War Claims.

SLIGHT INDISPOSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Arrival of General Franklin to Aid Fitz John Porter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1874.

The Nomination of Mr. McCormick

to the vacant District Attorneyship may not be sent to the Senate to-morrow, as the President has been suffering from a severe cold. He spent but a few moments in his office to-day signing papers, but transacted no business. Some of the aspirants for the office, which seems now to be finally settled upon Mr. McCormick, are still here in the hope, doubtless, of something turning up to break down the present disposition of this case.

A Strong Pressure

is being brought to bear upon the Department of Justice by the disappointed. The President has already signified his readiness to nominate any person named by the Senators, so that demonstrations in that quarter are not likely to amount to anything.

Mr. Tremaine reported from the Committee on the Judiciary to-day, a bill to create

An Additional Judicial District

in the State of New York, to be known as the Western district, and tried to pass it under a suspension of the rules. His motion was lost, however, obtain a majority vote, much less a two thirds, which was required. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that members are not disposed to vote for additional judicial districts, because such creation involves the appointment of office holders at high salaries.

The House to-day fillibustered on Mr. Bromberg's bill to prevent the

Importation of Infectious and Contagious Diseases

into the United States, not because the members are opposed to any bill which would prevent such introduction, but because the bill as framed would overthrow the quarantine regulations in the several States, and this, it is contended, should not be done except after a full consideration of the whole subject bearing upon the quarantine. The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, of which Mr. Bromberg is a member, but even his colleagues of the committee deem it of so much importance that they desire a full consideration in the House.

Illness of Admiral Porter.

Admiral Porter is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city. The Admiral attended the funeral of the late Senator Sumner last Friday, and took a severe cold, which has resulted in inflammation of the bowels. His physician, Surgeon Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor of the army, states to-night that the next forty-eight hours will determine the question of life or death.

The War Claims Question

The House Committee on War Claims, at their meeting to-day, heard the reading of Judge Laurence's report relating to the class of claims which should, and which should not, be allowed. The committee have not yet acted upon the report, and hence are very reticent on the subject. Their action will establish a great principle, and one upon which Congress will act, if it should receive the support of a majority of the committee. The border claims, the Best and Salt Works claims and all kindred claims are involved in this report.

Fitz John Porter's Case.

General W. B. Franklin arrived here to-day. His purpose in visiting Washington is to use his influence in reopening the Fitz John Porter case. He will call on the President to-morrow in relation to the subject.

The Louisville Canal Bill.

The Louisville Canal bill, which was the special order for to-day, was postponed till next Monday to satisfy the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, who is not pleased with the acts of the Kentucky Legislature ceding its jurisdiction to the United States. He wished to amend the bill to prevent the sale and refused to go to work on Saturday night fourteen of them left on the steamer "Ohio," money being furnished them by the old workmen of the mills. As a consequence, the chances now are that the mill will remain idle indefinitely.

FIRE RECORD.

Bridgeport, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, March 16.—A fire at Bridgeport, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, seven miles east of Prairie du Chien, on Saturday, destroyed the depot, railroad bridge, elevator and Shell's store. Loss $15,000; insurance $5,000. The fire originated in the elevator.

Paper Mill, South Manchester, Conn.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 16.—Bunce & Cheny's extensive paper mill at South Manchester was destroyed by fire to-night. No particulars.

Bedfontaine, Ohio—$2,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16.—John W. Wood's billiard room and contents were burned yesterday, it is supposed by an incendiary. Loss $2,000.

Death of a Baptist Clergyman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 16, 1874.

Rev. E. T. Hunt, pastor of the Baptist church of this city, died this morning.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement, T. C. Jenkins.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

GALE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN PERSONS LOST.

LONDON, March 16.—The steamship Laconia, from Alexandria for Algiers, with two hundred and seventy-eight pilgrims returning from Mecca, encountered a terrific gale in the Mediterranean. One huge wave washed overboard one hundred and seventeen of the pilgrims, and all were drowned.

FESTIVAL AT CHISELHURST—SPEECH OF THE PRINCE.

LONDON, March 16.—There was a great crowd of French people at Chiselhurst to-day, to celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of the birth of Prince Louis Napoleon. Over six thousand cards of admission were issued, and those to French citizens only. In the morning mass and thanksgiving services were held, after which the Duke of Padua addressed the Prince in the name of the people of France, congratulating him upon having attained his majority. The Prince, in reply, returned thanks to his countrymen for their faithful remembrance of the late Emperor. In conclusion he said: "Despite the confidence inspired by the loyalty of MacMahon, the irresistible current of public opinion has pronounced in favor of a plebiscite. I am ready to accept its verdict." Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the Camden House was gaily decorated. Among the prominent Frenchmen present were Ollivier, Rouher and Duke de Grammont.

LONDON, March 17.—The British journals generally consider the Chiselhurst demonstration a success. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will soon visit the Empress Eugenie.

France.

INVESTIGATING GAMBETTA.

PARIS, March 16.—M. De Kerairy was examined by the Committee of the Assembly to-day in relation to the charges preferred against M. Gambetta. He testified that Gambetta, while a member of the government of national defense, purposely refused arms to Bretons that they might suffer defeat and be unable later to fight the Commune, the rise of which was already anticipated.

Spain.

A BATCH OF WAR BULLETINS.

MADRID, March 16.—The Carlist leader Tristany has been defeated in Tarragona. It is rumored that the Carlists have raised the siege of Bilbao.

BAYONNE, March 16.—General Sebalis, according to Carlist reports, has captured a column of 2,500 men under General Movoilias.

Marine News.

GIBRALTAR, March 16.—The bark Jupiter has arrived from New York. She experienced tempestuous weather and lost several hands overboard, including the master.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Steamships Cuba, Adriatic, Hammonia and France, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, March 16.—Steamship Greece, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 16.—Amount of bullion going into the Bank of England on balance to-day £9,000. Rate of discount in open market for three months, bills 4¼ per cent., which is the same as the Bank rate. Consols 92¼@92⅝. 5-20s, 1865, 103⅛; do 1867, 103⅛; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 104⅝; New York Central 96½; Erie 40⅜; Erie preferred 65.

PARIS, March 16.—Rentes 59 francs 85 centimes, for the account.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Cotton firmer at 7⅛@8¼d; sales 15,000 bales; American 9,000; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Uniseed off £30 6sa£31. Turpentine 35s. Mess pork 84s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 16.—Refined petroleum 92¾ francs.

OUTRAGE IN MEXICO.

Murder of a Boston Missionary by Catholics.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 10.—A fearful outrage was perpetrated by a mob at Ahualulco, in the State of Jalisco, last Sunday. In the morning a priest delivered an incendiary sermon, in the course of which he advocated the extermination of the Protestants. This so excited his hearers that an armed mob of two hundred persons gathered in the evening and proceeded to the residence of Rev. John Stevens, a Congregational minister sent out by the Boston Board of Foreign Missions. With cries of "Long live the priests," they broke into the house and, seizing the clergyman, smashed his head to a jelly and chopped his body into pieces. They afterwards sacked the house and carried off everything of value. After much delay the riot was suppressed by the local authorities. The government has sent a detachment of troops to the place. A rigid investigation has been set on foot, and orders have been issued for the arrest of all the priests in Ahualulco and the neighboring town of Teshican. A mob in Sagnayo, acting under similar religious frenzy, attacked the small garrison of the town, burned the public archives and pillaged the houses of the authorities.

EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Proceedings of the Conference at Fairmont, West Virginia.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., March 14, 1874.

In the proceedings of the Conference on Thursday quite an animated discussion took place in regard to "special transfers." The practice does not seem to be a popular one with the rank and file of the Conference, nor indeed of any Conference; and after sundry speeches the following preamble and resolution were, by a rising vote, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The special transfer of ministers from other Conferences to fill appointments in our Conference is on the increase, and if continued will in the course of time destroy the *esprit du corps* and efficiency of our Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly request our Bishops not to make special transfers to our Conference, unless in each case there is a corresponding transfer from our Conference of a member equal in standing to the minister transferred to us.

A copy was ordered to be sent to each of the Bishops.

The session was occupied with the examination of character and the reports of Presiding Elders in regard to the prosperity of the work in their several districts. The reports show a general advance and prosperity in all the interests of church.

The proceedings of Friday pertained to the examination of "deacons of the second class" to the classes to be ordained deacons or elders, and the admission into full connection. The address of Bishop Scott to the deacons was a perfect model of its kind. The Conference also fixed upon Point Pleasant as the place of its next session.

At 4 P. M. the Women's Foreign Missionary Society held their anniversary. Addresses were made by Mrs. L. A. Hogans, of Wheeling; Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, and Mrs. Harry Orr, Mrs. Wittenmeyer made quite an effective plea for the cause.

At 7½ P. M. a meeting was held in the interest of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Society. Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, who is Corresponding Secretary of the society, delivered an affecting and interesting address, giving the purposes and objects of the organization and also the methods which were to be pursued in accomplishing these objects. In the course of her remarks she assumed the *role*, to some extent, of a philological expositor. Paul's odd notion that a woman ought not "to speak out in meeting" seemed to her somewhat in the way of a "free talk" on the part of the coming woman, and she therefore tells how she disposes of the supposed prohibition. She gives it as her own exegesis, laying particular stress upon the fact that it is her own—original. Let it be supposed, she says, that the word used by Paul was a *low word*, and that it had exclusive reference to a sort of babbling, brawling, disputing, unseemly way way of talking, which was common to public meetings in Corinth and elsewhere; and that it was the intention of the Apostle to put a stop to such kind of carryings on—such disorderly doings. If this be taken as an example of her skill in philological exegesis, candor compels the expression of a fear that her success will not be commensurate with the largeness of her expectations, or the munificence of her assurance. The word is used more than two hundred times in the New Testament, and it is apprehended that but few examples can be found which will justify her in her exegesis." Certainly Jesus did not use it in a low sense, when he said to the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well, "I that *speak* unto thee am He;" nor yet did Paul use it in a low sense, when he declares that "the blood of Christ speaketh better things than the blood of Abel." A very slight acquaintance with the idiom and usage of Holy Writ will satisfy Mrs. ——, or any other inquirer that this "exegesis" will not stand the test of criticism, and that this irrepressible prohibition cannot thereby be set aside. Possibly there is a way of vindicating the woman's right to speak "in public," in church meetings and elsewhere; but this "exegesis" of the accomplished Secretary must be "ruled out of court" as not sustained or warranted by the general or particular usage of the word.

All the meetings of the Conference have been well attended, and crowds have filled the church at the "outside" meetings. The Conference seems to be well entertained, and is evidently giving pleasure and gratification to the hospitable people of this place. Governor Fairchild, who resides at this place, and is a member of the Methodist (Protestant) Church, is taking a lively interest in the proceedings. His house has been opened freely for the entertainment of those whom the committee might assign to him; and the aforesaid committee have done a good thing for their visitors by assigning to the Governor the care and hospitality Drs. Hunter and Horner, of your city, and Dr. Rutledge, of the Freedmen's Aid Society, who all "with one consent" declare that "the lines have fallen unto them in a pleasant place," and that they have been given unto a goodly heritage. The Governor has always approved himself well as a man of ability and large heartedness, and in this tax upon himself and his good household he finds opportunity to prove that his own genial and kindly spirit has survived in all its excellence, and is warmly shared in by his devoted family.

BOOTS AND SHOES

GILL & BRO

LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE,

No. 253 LIBERTY STREET.

One of the Largest SPRING STOCKS Ever Brought to the Market.

A FULL LINE

Women's, Misses', Children's, Men's, Boys', Youth's

Brogans, Balmorals and Gaiters.

SPECIAL ATTENTION CALLED TO OUR

City Made Goods.

MINERS' AND MILL HANDS' SHOES.

Cash and Short Time Buyers will consult their own interests by calling and examining.

N. B.—Eastern Bills Duplicated. Orders Filled with Care and Attention.

STATE NEWS.

Butter was never before scarce in Waynesburg.

A

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1874.

Rev. "Adirondack" Murray tells his congregation he must have a six months' vacation, because he is "worn out." If journalists were as readily expended as preachers, the world would be compelled to do without any newspapers at all.

There is a difference between practice and precept. In the Iowa Senate, the other day, the Chairman of the Anti-Monopoly State Convention voted against the bill to let the State printing to the lowest bidder. Your average professional "Reformer" is generally as slippery as an eel.

And now Beauregard is threatening all sorts of direful things against Congress unless Governor Kellogg is unseated and Judge Durell impeached. We believe this particular braggart made several attempts to reach Washington, during the war, but we never heard that he succeeded.

The dry goods imports at New York for the past week amounted to $2,545,213, and the amount marketed, $284,764. For the corresponding period last year, the imports were $2,279,948, and, in 1872, $2,653,920. The imports of general merchandise amounted to $7,363,883, against $3,034,645 for the corresponding period of 1873, and $2,584,521 for that of 1872.

The Commercial's prompt exposure of the *Post's* unblushing falsehoods concerning the political antecedents and affiliations of the gang of cut-throats now on trial for murder down in Louisiana, has so angered that paper that its personal manners have become of a piece with its political morals. The arrow we shot must have struck between the very joints of its harness, to have caused so great a rankling.

Already the two great political parties in New York are beginning to prepare and plan for the coming autumn contest. Governor Dix appears to have obtained so strong a hold upon the people that he will undoubtedly be renominated, if he desires to be; and the Democracy are said to admit that if he accepts a renomination he will have an easy walk over, and will carry the rest of the State ticket along with him.

It is now thought that the action of Congress with reference to the Custom House inquiry, before the Ways and Means Committee, will be narrowed down to a simple amendment excluding from the benefits of the mojety system Collectors, Naval Officers and Surveyors, and that the law in all other respects will be left precisely as it is now, including the fees to informers, the seizure of merchants' books, etc.

Speaking of our commercial marine, the New York *Sun* says: "Day by day the nation grows weaker and more helpless in this department of enterprise and industry"—the facts of the case being that at no time since the war have the shipping interests of the country been in so prosperous, active and promising a condition as at present. For proficiency in the black arts of Ananiasism the New York *Sun* beats the world.

This is the modest and retiring way in which "Gath," the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, refers to the late Senator Sumner's rupture with President Grant, a couple of years ago:

"My accounts in the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Washington *Capital*, of the rupture, probably had their effect toward bringing about the Cincinnati Convention, as they were generally telegraphed abroad."

This voluble knight of the green gingham umbrella is bent on achieving distinction in some way—even if it be after the fashion of a tinker's kettle attached to a dead lion's tail.

The cotton trade—an important element of our national material prosperity—continues brisk and active. The net receipts at all the United States ports during the past week, were 79,660 bales, against 82,902 for the same week last year; total receipts this year, to date, 3,238,136, against 2,870,368; exports for the week, 104,252, against 73,461; total exports to date, 1,813,564, against 1,657,529; stock at all the United States ports, 722,777, against 552,326; stock in all the interior towns, 122,171, against 105,943; stock at Liverpool, 738,000, against 632,000; stock of American cotton afloat for Great Britain, 310,000, against 253,000.

A striking instance of the influence of the press in opening up new avenues for commerce is seen in the increase of the trade of Baltimore with Northern Europe. A report setting forth the commercial advantages of that port was not long since copied extensively into the Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and Russian papers, and the New York *Bulletin*, says the result is that there are now some thirty vessels at sea, mostly Swedish and Norwegian, bound for Baltimore. Eight vessels of those nationalities are now in port at present. Many vessels hitherto trading to New York, are now bestowing their favors upon Baltimore. What is Philadelphia doing?

The New York *Tribune* charges that the Treasury Department has sent abroad an agent, whom it terms "a spy," under instructions to become acquainted with the principal exporters to this country from the great centers of trade, such as Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, London, Paris, Bordeaux, &c., and to learn who among them are in the habit of sending duplicate or "salted" invoices. Granting this to be true, is there anything dishonorable or discreditable in it? Or does the *Tribune* mean to indorse the perpetration of revenue frauds by American importers who invoice their goods on the other side of the Atlantic?

The domestic trade of France is reported to be in a very precarious condition. Coal is dear, credit limited, discount high; the crops have been bad, and there is no confidence. In addition to all this, business is interfered with by petty governmental regulations; everything is taxed, and a general feeling of uncertainty prevails. The railways, also, are seriously threatened by additional taxation and legislative interference; and the government, which was about to appoint a commission and send out delegates to report on the commercial situation in foreign countries, has abandoned the idea, if it ever seriously had it. Add to all this the new factor of unrest arising from the attainment of the dynastic majority of the young Prince Imperial, and it will readily be seen that the prospects for tranquility in France are by no means of a hopeful character.

Latest crop advices from Europe show that our great competitor in supplying the Western part of that continent—Russia—is still an important factor in determining rates for breadstuffs, and that the lack of means of transport and shortness of the wheat crop in some governments have alone prevented the Black Sea supply from bearing with more weight on the market. The crop in Europe last year was an exceptionally poor one; and while a larger area is being planted in this country, it is a matter of vital necessity to find means of placing our products abroad as a price to compete with supplies from other quarters. The prospects for planting in Europe are fair, the weather being mild and favorable for spring sowing. Should France, Germany and other countries be able to enter the field as exporters, as is very likely, the prices for American wheat will have to be regulated principally by quotations there.

We predicted that Governor Kemper, of Virginia, would "catch it" for vetoing the bill lately passed by the Legislature of that State, providing a new charter for the city of Petersburg, by which the municipal government would have been taken from Republican officers elected by the people, and given to "Conservative" officers appointed by the State authorities. And sure enough, he has done so. The veto has been sustained, it is true, but the friends of the tyrannical measure, in the Legislature, and out of it, are denunciatory in the extreme of the Governor's action concerning it, while in Petersburg he was the other day hunted in effigy by an enraged crowd of Democratic "reconciliationists." These are the same great-hearted patriots who want the general government to guarantee for that State the payment of seventeen million dollars of six per cent. bonds, because she has an immense debt—incurred under successive Democratic administrations—hanging over her.

The refusal of the Legislature of Virginia to pass resolutions of condolence and regret over the death of Charles Sumner, is evidence of how impossible it is for the leopard to change his spots. Your Virginia Democrat is nothing if not bigoted and unforgiving. He hates Sumner, because the Massachusetts statesman was an Abolitionist. He does not sorrow over the death of such a man, but is rather glad of it than otherwise. He has decency enough not to pass resolutions of rejoicing over an event that carries joy to his wicked heart, but he has not enough decency to express even a formal regret over an event that causes national mourning. Men like William C. Bryant may travel through the South, and from intercourse with its leading men write letters to prove that the South is regenerated; that its public men have forgotten the bitterness of the past and forgiven there who were instrumental in changing its civil institutions; but one fact like this refusal of the Virginia Legislature to entertain resolutions of regret over Sumner's death, knocks all such arguments into a cocked hat. The South is not changed one whit. It is just as bitter, as bigoted, as unrelenting in its hostility to the North as ever. It has learned no wisdom from the past, and is learning none from the present. Virginia Democracy is a fair sample of Democracy in the South, generally; and however much it may strive, at times, to wear a patriotic look, one such instance as this serves to reveal it in its true character. It needs but one scratch on the Virginia cuticle to make manifest the unchanged Rebel lurking beneath it.

It is stated that the number of members returned to the English Parliament, who have heretofore voted, or have recently declared in favor of woman suffrage is 217. This is not a majority of the House of Commons, but as Disraeli, the new Premier, is one of the 217, it is reasonable to suppose that many who have not yet openly committed themselves on that side of the question will follow his lead, and in sufficient numbers to make woman suffrage an accomplished fact at an early day. The growth of public sentiment in favor of that measure is noteworthy; and even if a majority of the new House of Commons shall not vote for it, the fact that so large a showing can be made in its favor will suffice to secure its early future triumph. In any event, its success is but a question of time, so far as Great Britain is concerned.

In this country, too, the idea seems to be taking deeper hold. Rhode Island and Iowa have both lately agreed, by their Legislatures, to submit the question to a vote of the people of those States; and if it is decided affirmatively, there, the other States must necessarily soon follow the example, one after the other.

Woman suffrage, therefore, is one of the things that is bound to come. It may come soon, or it may come slowly; but come it will, without fail. If Great Britain adopts it, the great Republic cannot long refuse to progress in the same direction.

We need not say that, so far as we are personally concerned, we shall have no tears to shed over such a consummation. Logically speaking, there is no answer to the argument in its favor. Whatever reasoning may be used to show that man possesses inherently the right of suffrage, tells with equal force in favor of woman. Inherent rights belong to all, without distinction; and if suffrage is *not* an inherent right, then we hold our liberties by the very slenderest of threads. The suffrage that may be given as a mere privilege, may also be taken away at pleasure, and we descend, at once, on that hypothesis, to a government founded on Might and not on Right.

The arguments against universal suffrage are all based on and drawn from expediency. As a pure question of right, there has as yet been no argument adduced to show that women do not possess the right as well as men. There is no need, now, to argue the expediency side of the question; and we refer to the matter only to show our conviction that the time is not far off when the question will have to be met, and that, logically, the weight of argument is all on the one side.

It is not, to be sure, a practical question in Pennsylvania, to-day; but if England takes that step in advance, and States so far apart as Rhode Island and Iowa venture upon the experiment, we may as well begin to accustom ourselves to its contemplation. It cannot, in that event, be pooh-poohed and ignored. For some years to come, perhaps, the small wits of the country will pour out their ridicule upon it, and try to laugh it down; but no question of right was ever yet put down by such means. The question has its ludicrous side, undoubtedly; but it has its serious side, also, involving far-reaching effects; and it will be the part of true wisdom to look at it *now*, on its serious side, and so be prepared for it when it comes practically up for solution.

All intellectual as well as vulgar London was, a few years ago, filled with astonishment and curiosity by an exhibition of performing fleas. If we rightly remember not only the *Times* but even the *Spectator*, so eminent for its sense of dignity and the fitness of things, condescended to describe the performance and to inculcate the lessons philosophical and practical which it suggested. We have sometimes since wondered what had become of the learned fleas, as they seemed to have vanished from the speech of men. It is therefore gratifying to learn that if not the same fleas, others of the species equally if not more learned are at present established in Castan's Zoological Garden in Berlin, where they are visited and inspected daily by the enlightened public of that capital. Even noble and royal personages go to see the sight, and are as much astonished as mere plebeians. A lady flea in crinoline and with parasol, and a rope-dancing flea with balancing pole are gazed at with ever-increasing admiration. But the most brilliant illustration of flea genius, or else of what human genius can do with fleas, is presented in the sight of fleas carrying sedan-chairs and drawing carriages of silver, small, indeed, but large enough to exhibit to the naked eye every part and appurtenance of veritable carriages. The traces are of gold thread. We are sorry to say that an inquisitive, excessively scientific Teuton has not only penetrated the entire mystery, but told the public how the thing is done. We do not approve of him, and shall not imitate his example. The public need not be too wise. We may, however, tell them that the fleas are fed on the bare arm of their educator, who cheerfully every morning submits to be thus bled, remarking that if they consume a little of his blood, they nourish him splendidly in return. A thrilling incident of recent date may also be worth repeating. One of the performers, suddenly, after its nature, sprang from the table and took refuge on the person of an illustrious lady, a duchess or perhaps a princess of the aristocratic party standing around. The exhibitor was in despair, it was his best performer, and he was undone, he said, unless it could be recovered. The lady therefore good-naturedly retired to an adjoining room, and after a few minutes returned with the flea secure between her thumb and finger. The exhibitor eagerly took it, gave it a glance, and then with a look of extreme embarrassment said, "Your Highness will pardon me but this is not the right flea."

The latest form of development which the "Co-operative" tendency has assumed, is the organization of a "Co operative Temperance Association" in Chicago. The main purpose desired to be effected by the organization is to engage more of the laboring classes in the cause of *temperance reform*. The plan of operation embraces the establishment of co-operative supply stores in various parts of the city, systems of relief for the destitute, the securing of work for the unemployed, etc. A novel feature of the movement is the provision made for the settlement of disputes among members. Any member of the association feeling aggrieved at the action of a fellow-member in any matter, is to seek a private interview with the member who has aggrieved him, and state the cause of his grievance and ask redress. If the matter is not thus amicably arranged he is to take another member of the association, and visit the member again for the same purpose, and seek, through the offices of the disinterested person, to effect a settlement. Should the second attempt fail, the aggrieved person must make a statement of the whole affair before a committee of justice, who shall hear both parties to the case, and whose decision shall be final and without appeal. No counsel is to be allowed on either side, but the committee are to examine witnesses and investigate fully for both sides. Another provision prohibits suits at law between members unless authorized by this committee. The plan has several features which contrast singularly with the worldly, self-seeking characteristics of the present age—and perhaps that is the very reason why the movement will be classed as Utopian, and will not be likely to succeed—especially in Chicago.

The Chicago "tainted meat" question is evoking considerable discussion. The defense stuff is not only sold at home, but shipped to a distance, and Philadelphia and Baltimore are making loud complaints. The latter city is an important center for the distribution of cured hams, shoulders and sides to the South, and the trade amounts to several millions of dollars annually. Heretofore Chicago has been the principal market from which the millions of pounds of pork shipped to the South every season, as well as that used for home consumption, was purchased; but unless something is done to reduce the percentage of tainted meats and hams found in every car-load that arrives, Baltimore says she will be obliged to bestow her patronage elsewhere. Chicago has evidently a number of important lessons to learn concerning trade. A merchant is more than a mere tradesman; he is an agent for society. The fact that most products are prepared at places distant from those in which they are sold gives the merchant an advantage over the consumer of which he cannot conscientiously take advantage. His customers have the same highest moral right to his best judgment as the client has from his counsel, the parishioner from his pastor, the patient from his physician; and the thoroughly conscientious dealer will labor to be equitable on all occasions and under all circumstances. What the average Chicago merchant seems, specially, to need well grounding in, is moral science. Enterprise and vim are commendable enough, but business, in one sense, is like testimony—the quality is of more consideration than the quantity.

If, as is now affirmed, General Schenck's mission to this country is to make arrangements by which no further proceedings shall be necessary under that clause of the Treaty of Washington relating to the fisheries which provides for recompensing the British colonies for the loss of their monopoly, it is a very important one. The questions to be settled relate to the value of the concessions made by Great Britain and the United States respectively—the differences between them to be paid by the party against whom the decision is rendered. Since last July, American citizens and British subjects have been allowed equal privileges in fishing on the Eastern coast of the United States and the coast of British North America, without limitation of distance. Both parties have the right to land for the purpose of curing fish, drying nets, etc. British subjects are also allowed to export the produce of their sea fisheries to the United States free of duty, excepting seals and seal oil. These privileges, by the terms of the treaty, are to remain in force ten years, and for a further period of ten years after either of the contracting parties has notified the other of its wish to terminate them. The respective values of the concessions made on either side constitutes the question which is to be decided.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Senator Sumner was a Unitarian in creed.

The popular table sauce out West now is the "Trichina Antidote."

Emerson's is the pen to write of Sumner's character and achievements.

Two of Jupiter's satellites can now be seen by the aid of an ordinary opera glass.

The right way. Two thousand school children of Springfield, Ohio, have signed the pledge.

"The Chicago of the Old World," is what a correspondent calls St. Petersburg. Is it so wicked?

Dore, the great artist, is said to be short, thick and dark. This may account for his heavy shading.

Titus A. Brick is the name of a New Orleans poet who considers himself drunk with the Divine afflatus.

Hammond, the revivalist, has left St. Louis, and now that city will relapse into its original wickedness.

Birds of a feather. Cortina, the Mexican cattle thief, is protecting Hamilton, the Jersey City bond forger.

"Hay seed" is no longer in demand in New Hampshire, but there is a lively call for it in Connecticut.

Binghamton, New York, is without water. There is a splendid chance for the ladies to get ahead on Bourbon.

The Danbury *News* man is going to Europe. There is no hope of the suspension of the paper during his absence.

Capt. A. Lott, of the steamship Scotia, has sailed across the Atlantic a lot of times—four hundred and fifty times, in fact.

A new simile. The Jenkins of a Western paper describes one of the belles at a recent party as a "graceful little toad."

Seth Green intends stocking the exhausted streams of New York with the old country grayling, as a substitute for trout.

China is constructing a navy on English models, and Turkey is building monitors on the most approved Woolwich patterns.

The Lord Mayor of London, Lord Mayor of Dublin and Lord Provost of Edinburgh are members of the new English Parliament.

Is Congress aware of the fact that a feeling exists throughout the country favorable to some action upon the currency question?

The Providence *Journal* calls for legislative regulation of the sale of "oleomargarine," an article made from animal fat and sold as butter.

Will the "emotional element" be too largely brought into public affairs by women? It may be; but just at present we certainly need more of it.

Two thousand square miles of superior yellow pine timber, now wholly untouched by the axe, are about to be opened to market in Florida.

Now, it is the lawyers who are to be ruined by cheap Chinese labor. A Nevada Celestial is studying Blackstone, and proposes to work at half price.

England and Germany are negotiating a treaty for the mutual recognition of stock corporations organized under the laws of their respective States.

Driving cattle from Texas across the Rio Grande into Mexico has again been commenced by armed Mexican raiders. "A little grape," if you please.

The Legislatures of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin have passed laws, similar to that of Illinois, for the regulation of railroad freight rates and passenger fares.

By their fruits ye shall know them. The women in the West have accomplished more for temperance in the past six weeks than have previously been effected in six years.

In all Illinois divorce cases, hereafter, the evidence is to be heard in open court. This will end the popular joke about "stopping in Chicago twenty minutes for dinner and ten for a divorce."

Queen Victoria is about to return to the gaieties of society, brought out by the melting presence of a Russian daughter-in-law. How it will gratify the loyal Briton and put money in his purse!

Among the letters received by Gen. Butler within a day or two past was one containing only a two-line advertisement clipped from a Boston paper, as follows: Wanted—a Hub turner. Apply, &c., &c.

The California Legislature has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to invite any person to drink, or to accept an invitation to drink, at any public bar. This will carry dismay to the multitude of Bourbon "dead beats."

Half a pound of shot, administered to sympathetic cats, at this season of the year, will bear fruit in increased hours of slumber, throughout the summer, and have a tendency to prevent a corner in the chicken market.

They make bricks out of bone-dust in Australia. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* thinks this is better than cremation. A widow, on this plan, could take the hot bones of her late lamented husband to bed with her to warm her feet with.

An Insurance bill now before the Illinois Legislature has two sections of considerable importance, one of which compels the companies to pay the face of the policy on which premiums have been paid, and the other allows the policy holder five years to bring suit on it.

PERSONAL.

A son of Dr. W. H. ("Bull Run") Russell accompanies the African expedition of Captain "Chinese Gordon," sent out by the Khedive of Egypt to subdue the savage tribes, and suppress the slave trade.

A Massachusetts man is suing a lady for breach of promise to marry. She did wed, but it was another man. The damages claimed are $10,000. She should pay it. It's worth the money to have escaped a life partnership with such a party as he would have proved.

Marshal Bazaine in his "seclusion" at Saint Marguerite, only goes out for two hours in the day, walking in the court belonging to his prison, under the surveillance of two keepers. His meals are furnished by the boatman of the island, who is, at the same, sutler of the troops. His guard is composed of ninety soldiers of the line and five jailors.

Walter G. Finlaison, better known in the theatrical world as Walt. Fletcher, the comedian, was married to Miss Lizzie C. Hollis, a popular actress, at Rochester, New York, last Friday. Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack, Morlacchi, John Frederici, the manager of the troupe, John Burke, the agent, were all there, and little Kit Carson Cody, too, the son of Buffalo Bill.

Fulton county, Ind., has a remarkable woman in the person of Ruth Young, who was born in Virginia, remembers perfectly the canoeing at Yorktown in 1781, and is 105 years old. She is six feet tall, and wears a broad number twelve shoe. She has done plowing, chopping, harvesting, and every thing else in the farming line, in which she is the best posted person in the county.

Hon. George Bancroft, our Minister at Berlin, has taken a residence at Washington, and his presence there is early expected. Whether he is to receive an official position at the capital is a topic of inquiry. Some say that he is soon to publish volume nine of his history of the United States, and wishes to continue the work uninterruptedly to the end, adjacent to the American archives, as he has already completed his researches in the old world.

C. C. Leonard, a bright and promising young journalist, died at Cleveland the other day. He never recovered from the effect of the severe wounds he received in battle during the rebellion, and has been failing very fast during the last year. Mr. Leonard belonged to the Danbury *News* school of American humorists, and some have called him the pioneer in that style of writing, which he made Mr. Bailey both fame and fortune. The celebrated shoe iron-cat story, which Mr. Leonard wrote while connected with the Cleveland *Leader*, gave him a national reputation, and many of his subsequent pen-pictures were equally meritorious. From Cleveland he went to Titusville, where he was engaged on the *Herald* for several years, and early in 1873 he accepted the position of news editor and paragraphist on the *Democrat* staff, and continued to fulfill its duties until failing health compelled him to abstain from regular work. He went from St. Louis to Cleveland, and during the last months of his life he was a correspondent of the Danbury *News*.

"IF WE KNEW."

If we knew the woe and heart-ache,
Waiting for us down the road,
If our lips could taste the worm-wood,
If our hearts could feel the load;
Would we waste to-day in wishing
For a time that ne'er can be?
Would we wait in such impatience
For our ships to come from sea?

If we knew the baby-fingers
Pressed against the window-pane,
Would be cold and still to-morrow—
Never trouble us again;
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow?
Would the print of rosy fingers
Vex us then as they do now?

Ah, those little ice-cold fingers,
How they point our memories back,
To the hasty words and actions
Strewn along our backward track!
How those little hands remind us,
As in snowy grace they lie,
Not to scatter thorns, but roses,
For our reaping by-and-bye!

Strange we never prize the music,
Till the sweet-voiced bird has flown;
Strange that we should slight the violets
Till the lovely flowers are gone:
Strange that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem one half so fair
As when winter's snowy pinions
Shade their white down in the air!

Lips from which the seal of silence
None but God can roll away,
Never blossomed in such beauty
As adorns the mouth to-day;
And sweet words that freight our memory
With their beautiful perfume,
Come to us in sweet accents
Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all along our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff;
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings of to-day;
With a patient hand removing
All the briers from our way.

WHAT IS ALCOHOL?

Opinions Differ.

[From the New York World, 15th.]

THE POET'S OPINION.

"Fruitful source of those darling illusions which cradled our existence into a happy dream! Blessings and visions reside in thee, O wine, and thou givest birth to love, hope, and contentment. Hail to the divine liquid! Once at least let us gaze upon the lovely face of blue-eyed heaven without a thought of the world below. Thou hast't usurped the throne of every genius. All the poets have sung of thee, from Homer and Horaces to Byron and Beranger. They eulogize thy virtues; they greet thee with acclamation. Therefore, once again, hail, O divine liquid!"—*Lockwood.*

THE DOCTOR'S OPINION.

"Alcohol is a true food which nourishes, warms, and strengthens. It retards the decay of the tissues and the diminution of fat, increases the assimilative power of the system, stimulates the elementary secretions, slightly quickens and strengthens the pulse, diminishes weariness, cures sleeplessness, calms nervous excitement, controls waste, and facilitates repair."—*Hammond.*

THE CLERGYMAN'S OPINION.

"Alcohol is a devil-rooted and devil-planted tree. It has existed and flourished for thousands of years. It has struck its roots deep down into the very heart of civilized life; it is nourished by the rich blood of thousands of annual victims; it is watered with the copious tears of numberless wives and children, mothers and sisters, widows and orphans; it is waving its death bearing branches far and wide over the families of our fatherland; it enchants the senses, drugs the reason to turpitude, throws up the reins to the maddened passions to rush headlong on their unbridled course; it gathers under its pestilential shade thousands of its deluded victims," &c., &c.—*Kirton.*

WINE PROVERBS.

1. *In vino veritas.*
2. A heart for wine is a heart for kindness.
3. A real wine drinker laughs with his eyes.
4. Beware of the wine vault, *fa.lis descensus Averni.*
5. Burgundy smiles, hock winks, champagne laughs.
6. Port for the people, claret for the gentry, burgundy for princes.
7. Good wine should drink smooth like liquified velvet.
8. Love stole its purple light from the wine cup.
9. Cupid and champagne exchange many a glance.
10. Of wine and love the first taste is best; no second sip equals it.
11. The bottle is of the aristocracy; treat it like a gentleman.
12. The Caliban of wine is port, the Ariel champagne.
13. The bottle is the most voluptuous of assassins.
14. The religion of wine is catholic.
15. Value wine like woman—for maturity not age.
16. Whisper no callantries at table till the champagne has gone round.
17. Wine wit is the soul's rainbow.
18. Wine and youth are fire upon fire.
19. Good wine is milk for the ages.
20. Wine is a turn-coat, first a friend, then an enemy.
21. When the wine is in the wit is out.
22. Wine of the second bottle is a bad storyteller.
23. The drunkard's fault is not the wine's, but his own.
24. Your stomach is your wine cellar; keep the stock small and good.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS.

"The function of alcohol is to diminish the necessary function of living."—*John Fiske.*

"Alcohol enables us to violate the laws of nature without suffering immediate and speedy destruction."—*Parton.*

"Alcohol is the monarch of liquids. America was subjugated by alcohol as much as by gunpowder."—*Sawarin.*

"This thirst for a liquid which nature has wrapped in mystery, this extraordinary desire, traceable in every race of man, in every clime, under every temperature, is well worth the attention of the philosophic observer."—*Sawarin.*

"Can we imagine a beverage compounded of such ingredients as nux vomica, henbane, opium, arsenic, sulphuric acid, oil of turpentine, sugar of lead, tannin, aloes, and quassia, without an involuctary shudder?"—*Hartley.*

"A flattering devil, a sweet poison, a pleasant sin, which whosoever doth use, doth committeth not a sir gle sin but becometh center and slave of all manner of sin."—*St. Augustine.*

"The Creator in constructing the human body made it perfect. Alcohol is foreign to the body."—*Carpenter.*

"Milk for women, wine for men, and brandy for heroes."—*Anon.*

"Alcohol is a mental machine; it enables us to translate force into time. It is a time-saving machine."—*Medical Times.*

"Alcohol is destroying more souls than all the ministers in Great Britain are instrumental in saving."—*Wesleyan Chronicle.*

"Wine fills the hearts of men with kindly feeling towards each other, renders them sympathetic, makes them talkative, and induces them to confide their joys and sorrows to each other."—*Plutarch.*

"In vino veritas—there is truth in wine. It was the saying of an antiquity that deep drinkers are great talkers, and that wine induces us to speak the truth."

"Intemperance springs from the depravity of the human heart, and can only be cured by having a new heart."—*Dr. Smith.*

"Alcoholism as a disease is dying out. The question used to be between much alcohol and a little. The question is now between very little and none at all."—*Lancet.*

"I have pondered over it as others have done, and I am inclined to place the desire for fermented liquors side by side with the desires for immortality, for both are unknown to the brute creation, and I regard them as distinctive features of the masterpiece of the last sublunary revolution."—*Brillat-Savarin.*

"The claret smooth red as the lip we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl;
The mellow tasted Burgundy; and, quick
As the wit it gives, the gay champagne."
—*Thomson.*

Ben. Butler's Jokes in New Orleans

Colonel C. G. Fulton, writing from New Orleans to the Baltimore *American*, says:

General Butler has left engraven in enduring granite several pungent jokes he perpetrated whilst in command of this city. One of these is on the base of the equestrian bronze statue of General Jackson. One morning, when the curses of the people were loudest and deepest, a stone-cutter, guarded by a file of soldiers, was observed in Jackson Square commencing work with his chisel. No one knew in what way he was about to desecrate the monument of the hero of New Orleans, and each letter was watched as it appeared on the base until that defamation which made him famous—"The Union must and shall be preserved"—was spelled out by the indignant people. A short time afterwards, the same workman, similarly guarded, approached the bronze monument to Henry Clay, on Canal street, and soon was out deep and distinct in the granite block, immediately under the foot of the statue, the following extract from one of the greatest speeches of the distinguished Kentucky statesman: "*If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deep stain—slavery—from the character of my country, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for all the triumphs ever achieved by the most successful conqueror.*" Little did those who erected these monuments ever expect to see such inscriptions upon them, but although they guashed their teeth at the time, they now regard the inscriptions as not altogether out of place, in view of the changes that have been wrought by fraternal war. The people have got used to them, and now laugh at these grim jokes of the eratic Butler.

The number of church edifices in this country in 1870 was 63,082, against 38,061 in 1850, which is an increase of about 75 per cent. in 20 years. The increase in the Methodist churches has been about this figure; that of the Catholic is over 200 per cent. The census of 1870 puts the valuation of all church property at $350,000,000, but it is certainly double that, or about $700,000,000. In valuation the Methodists again rank first, and the Catholics next, both having added to their wealth at about the same rate per cent.

A verdict of $22,700 was rendered a few days ago in Cincinnati against the New York Life Insurance Company, which resisted payment of three policies on the ground that the death of the assured was produced by the use of intoxicating liquors and opium. There was evidence that he died from unskillful treatment, neglect, and an over-dose of opium, while lying sick, and the court held that such a use of opium, though within the letter, was not within the spirit of the prohibition contained in the policies.

Counterfeit fifty cent notes of the new issue are in circulation, and though poorly executed on coarse paper, may nevertheless deceive the incautious.

THAUMATURGY EXTRAORDINARY,

A Most Wonderful Feat of Necromancy.

The following description of a trick performed by Siamese jugglers is interesting in the extreme. We cull it from the special correspondence of the New York *World*: A perfectly formed and most lovely nautch girl sprung out upon the stage, and was hailed with universal exclamations of delight, everybody calling out her name, Luan-Prabana, as if it were a word of good omen. Her only dress was a short petticoat of variegated feather work. A wreath of rosebuds crowned her soft, short, black hair, and she wore a pearl necklace, as well as broad, gold armlets and anklets. With a brilliant smile she danced exquisitely for some minutes to the accompaniment of a single pipe, then knelt and laid her head upon old Norodom's knee. The boy fanned her with a fan made of sweet fern leaves, Minhman fetched a lotos-shaped golden goblet, and Tepada poured into it from a quaint looking flask a fluid of a greenish hue. The old yogi-like Norodom took the goblet and blew his breath upon the contents until they broke into

A PALE BLUE FLAME.

This Tepada extinguished with his breath, when Norodom held the goblet to Luan-Prabana's lips, and she drained the contents with a sigh. As if transfigured she suddenly sprang to her feet, her face strangely radiant, and began to spin giddily around in one spot. First the boy, then Minhman, then Tepada tried to arrest her, but they no sooner touched her than she repelled them with a shock that thrilled them as if she had imparted an electric spark to them.

SPINNING CONSTANTLY,

with a bewilderingly rapid motion, the girl now sprang off the stage and down the hall, along by the foot of the columns, Tsin-ki, Minhman and Tepada in active pursuit. In and out among the crowd they spun, the three chasing. Tepada seized hold of the chaplet that crowned her; it broke, and as she whirled along, a spray of rosebuds was scattered from her brow in every direction. Anything more graceful never was seen. And now a greater wonder. At the extremity of the hall the three surrounded and would have seized her, when, still revolving, she rose slowly into the air and floated gently over our heads towards the stage.

SCATTERING ROSES

as she went. At the brink of the stage she paused in mid-air, then, with a slight wing-like motion of her arms, mounted up, up, up towards the loftiest arch of the vault over head. Suddenly old Norodom seized a bow and arrow and shot towards her. There was a wild shriek, a rushing sound, and the dancer fell with a crash to the flags of the floor, and laid there an apparently bloody mass. The music burst forth into a wild wail, and the chorus of old hags came tumultuously forth and bore her off in their arms.

Now, from behind the red curtain came a dozen strong men, bearing on their shoulders a great leaden box, which they laid upon the front part of the stage. As they retired the old woman came out, bringing a low couch, decorated with flowers and gold embroidered drapery, upon which lay Luan-Prabana, decked forth

IN BRIDAL GARMENTS,

and sweetly sleeping. The couch, with its sleeper, was put quietly down upon the front of the stage, and left there, while Norodom and Tepada went to the leaden box, and with hot irons attempted to unseal it. "That is Hung-Tseng's coffin," whispered Woun to me; "the old saint has been dead more than half a millenium."

Quickly, eagerly it seemed to me, the two men broke open the fastenings of the coffin, until the side next the audience falling out at last, a teak box was discovered. This was pried open with a small crowbar, and what seemed a great bundle of nankeen taken out. Tepada and Norodom commenced to unwind this wrapping, which was very tight. Yard after yard was unwound and folded away by Minhman, and at last, after at least one hundred yards of wrapping had been taken off, the dry, shrivelled mummy of a small, old man was visible—eyes closed, flesh dry and hard—dead and dry as a smoked herring. Norodom

TAPPED THE CORPSE

with a crowbar, and it gave a dull, wooden sound. Tepada tossed it up and caught it—it was stiff as a log. Then he placed the mummy upon Norodom's knees, and fetched a flask of oil, a flask of wine, and a censer burning with some pungent incense. Norodom took from his hair a little box of unguent, and prying open the mouth of the mummy with a cold chisel, showed that the tongue could rattle like a chip against the dry fangs. He filled the mouth with unguent and closed it, and anointed the eyelids, nostrils and ears. Then he and Tepada mixed the wine and oil, and carefully rubbed every part of the body with it. Then, laying it down in a reclining position, they put

THE BURNING CENSER

upon the chest and withdrew a pace, while the drums and gongs and cymbals crashed and clattered, and the shrill crackling treble of the chorus of old women rose hideously.

A breathless pause ensued—one, two, three minutes—and the mummy sneezed, sneezed thrice, so violently as to extinguish the flame of the censer. A moment later the thing sat up, and stared blinking and vacant out around the vault—an old, old, wrinkled man, with mumbling chops, a shrivelled breast and belly, and little tufts of white hair upon his chin and forehead. Tepada approached him reverently upon his knees bringing a salver, with wine and a wafe-cake. The old man did not notice him, but ate, drank, then

TOTTERED TO HIS FEET,

the feeblest, decrepit old dotard that ever walked. In another moment he saw the nautch girl slumbering upon her couch; he shuffled feebly to her, and mumbling, stooped as if to help his dim eyes to see her better. With a glad cry the maiden waked, clasped him in her arms and to her breast, and kissed him. Incomprehensible magic! He was no longer a nonagenaria old dotard, but a full-veined, fiery youth, who

GAVE HER KISS FOR KISS.

How the transformation was wrought I have no idea, but there it was before our very eyes. The music grew soft and passionate, the chorus of the old women came out, and with strange Phallic songs and dances bore the two away—a bridal pair. I never expect again to behold a sight so wonderful as that whole transformation, which, I may mention, my learned Jesuit friend, to whom I described it, regards as a piece of pure symbolism. His explanation is too long and too learned to quote, but he connects this ceremony with the world-old myth of Venus and Adonis, and claims that is all a form of sun worship.

The Dead.

Professor P. U. Holland estimates the population of the globe at 1,377,000,000. Of this number, he calculates, 34,447,000 die annually; 2,880,000 die every month; 94,000 die each day, and 3,944 each hour. Assuming Mr. Holland to be correct, and thus that half this proportion of bodies have been buried each year for five thousand years, we should have the staggering and bewildering sum of 172,235,000,000. Allowing two feet to each, placed side by side, they would make a continuous line 64,861,942 miles, equal to encircling the earth 259,450 times! Allowing a space of two by five feet as an average required for a grave, and the space which the dead of the world would call for equals the entire surface of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and two States the size of Massachusetts. Those that treat the earth are but a handful to the tribes that slumber in its bosom."

The disposition and preservation of the dead in old and populous countries becomes something of serious question. In Naples there are 365 vaults, in one of which the dead of each day are placed. Decomposing chemicals are then strewn over the bodies, and the vault closed for one year. At the end of that time nothing remains, and thus the rotation is continued. In Paris the vaults are undisturbed for five years. Then the bones are removed, and placed in the catacombs underneath the city.

It is unnecessary for the people of this country to discuss the question yet in any aspect. The humanity of our people is in nothing more marked than in the universal care bestowed upon the dead, and the character of our cemeteries. No other cities have such cemeteries as have Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other American towns.

No mistaking his nationality. At a recent meeting of an Irish society in Boston, a member made the following motion: "Mr. President, I move yees that we whitewash the ceiling grean in harnor of the owld flarg."

A Massachusetts man found a gold ring in the snout of a clam he dug the other day. It was lost by one of the many persons who have been baptized in the water over the clam flats.

The Chicago editors have quit abusing one another, and are now engaged in the delightful task of slandering the memory of their deceased wives.

The Sinking Saved.

The combination of tonic, alterative and stimulating properties in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters especially adapt that famous specific to the cure of chronic forms of disease, when the strong influence of a long protracted mental habit is to be subdued, in chronic dyspepsia and liver complaint, and in chronic constipation and other obstinate diseases, it is beyond all comparison the best remedy that can be taken. As a means of restoring the strength and vitality of persons who are debilitated by the exhilitating effects of painful disorders, this standard vegetable invigorant is confessedly unequalled. The permanent tonics included in the preparation are associated with a diffusible stimulant absolutely pure, and the tendency of these elements is modified by the presence of alterative ingredients slower in their operation and capable of producing more lasting local and general effects. For feeble convalescents and in all phases of debility, it is the best as well as the most agreeable of restoratives.

Pittsburgh Bank for Sav

A. A. McCARTY,
NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER.
WANTED,
MORTGAGES,
AND
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 16, 1874.

Local money matters were rather quiet today and business at the banks was only moderately active.

The demand for loans was quite light, and borrowers experienced no difficulty in obtaining all bank favors required, provided the necessary security was tendered.

The applications for loans for out of town parties were large, and the demand from this source was quite marked. Good commercial paper was freely offered at fair rates, which would indicate a healthy increase in the legitimate trade of manufacturing firms in the neighboring country.

Long loans on paper having three or four months to run are more readily negotiated, and in some cases preferred to short dated paper, now that the summer season is so near. The bank rate of interest is steady at 9 per cent., and that in the open market from 9 to 12.

—The number of plans for the financial relief of the country now before Congress suggests that something positive will be done before long. Inventive genius must be nearly exhausted.

The discussion has grown wearisome to the country, and probably to the disputants. The only thing left to do is to do some thing, or else to determine to do nothing.

—Of the late election of Directors of Union Pacific, our correspondent says: The Union Pacific Railroad election resulted in the election of seven new Directors, including Mr. Jay Gould, and representing his interests. Mr. Gould and his friends voted on 167,000 shares, and as he failed to avail himself of the power which he possessed, of changing the entire directory, we presume he proposes to change his usual tactics and adopt another method of producing the result of all his operations, viz: exclusively personal profit.

It is said that Jay Gould and Russell Page are now working together. The fields which they have essayed to till are Chicago and Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. By the control of the last-named companies, they virtually would hold the latch-string of the door through which travel and traffic must pass to and from the Pacific slope, and to a great extent the Orients.

—The National Life Insurance Company of the United States and the Republic Life Insurance Company of Chicago have been consolidated, which insures harmony and co-operation in forwarding the interests of both companies. The organization is a strong one. Mr. George H. Stuart has been elected President, and in its Board are John V. Farwell, the President of the Republic, and Hon. E. A. Rollins, the President of the National. Emerson W. Peet remains as Actuary of the new organization. The National Life, in their annual report to their policy holders, give the following statement of the condition and prospects of the company:

From the reports submitted to the meetings, it appears that the last year's prosperity of the company has surpassed that of any previous year in its history. The increase in its number of policies was very considerably more than the aggregate for the two years next preceding, as was the increase in its net amount at risk, while the increase in its total premiums was greater than during the three years prior. This is indeed gratifying, but what is more substantial and important to its patrons, the increase of its assets was much more than commensurate with the increase of its liabilities, and its surplus at the end of the year far greater than ever before. The productive character of the assets is evidenced by the fact that nearly the entire amount of the premiums from policy holders are only three-fourths of those of mutual companies, yet the interest received was within 10 per cent. of the amount of death claims paid—which was $246,685 11, while their safety is clear from the fact that the interest due and unpaid on the first of January last, was only $2,750 46. Its loans are all secure, and the financial condition of the company was never stronger than now.

—The advantage given by the Illinois Railway law to the Wisconsin and Iowa farmers and merchants over those of Illinois, is one that needs mention in this journal. And now we learn from the "Railroad Register" that the people of the last-named State have discovered a new grievance and injustice which again stamps the law as a failure. The practical working of it may be seen in the fact that coal from Pittsburgh is sold in Cairo (a distance of 820 miles) cheaper than the coal from Du Quoin, which is only 60 miles distant from Cairo, and that the Du Quoin mines must be closed unless some new rates are made.—Chicago Paper.

It rather spoils the argument, however, to state that Pittsburgh coal dealers never ship a pound of coal by rail to Cairo, but always by river.

—The Texas Legislature has just ordained two new holidays for that State—the 2d of March, the day of the declaration of Texas Independence, and the 21st of April, the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, which made reality of the declaration.

—The gross earnings of seventeen of the principal railroads of the country for the month of February were $6,309,939, against $7,309,913 in corresponding month last year, showing a decrease of $369,913. But six of the seventeen show an increase. The total earnings of the same roads since January 1, amount to $15,331,360 against $14,093,778 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase over 1873 of $1,237,582.

—The second general meeting of the creditors of the late banking firm of Ira B. McVay & Co., was held this morning at the office of Register Harper. The assignee submitted a statement of the amount collected and of the assets remaining on hand, a full report of which is given in our local columns. A dividend of 25 per cent. was declared.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 16, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111⅝	112	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6s, 1881 coupons	119¾	.....	119¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20s, 1865	119	.....	119⅛	.....	119	.....
5-20s, 1865, new	118⅛	.....	118⅛	.....	118⅛	.....
5-20s, 1865, new, reg	118	.....	118⅛	.....	118⅛	.....
5-20s, 1867	118⅛	.....	118⅛	.....	118⅛	.....
5-20s, 1868	118⅛	.....	118⅛	.....	118⅛	.....
Currency 6s	118¾	.....	118¾	.....	118¾	.....
New 5-per-cents	112⅝	.....	112⅝	.....	112⅝	112⅝
C. C. & I. C	30½	.....	30½	.....	.....	.....
Canton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tele'h	75¾	75¾	76¼	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
A. and P. Preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quick-silver	25½	.....	25½	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	43	.....	43⅛	.....	43⅛	.....
Adams Express	96⅛	.....	96⅛	.....	96⅛	.....
Wells Fargo Express	76	.....	76	.....	76	.....
United States Express	71	.....	71¼	.....	71¼	71¼
New York Central	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
Erie	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
Michigan Central	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	93⅝	.....	93⅝	.....	93⅝	.....
Illinois Central	132	.....	132	.....	132	.....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97⅝	97⅝	98	.....	97⅝	97⅝
Chicago & Rock Island	120⅝	.....	120⅝	.....	120⅝	120⅝
Do Preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	103⅛	103	103	.....	103	103
St. Paul	42⅝	43	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
Do Preferred	.....	.....	67½	67½	67½	67½
Wabash	46⅞	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
Terre Haute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
Union Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and Alton	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....
Panama	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
R. R. & E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartford	135½	.....	135½	.....	135½	.....
Hannibal & St. Jo.	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee State loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do new	.....	.....	.....	90½	.....	90½
South Carolina Jan'y	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	68
Missouri 6's	.....	.....	.....	95½	94	94

—Latest prices for the principal American securities in the London market:

United States 6-20 bonds, 1865	109¾
United States 5-20 bonds, 1867	109¾
United States 5-20 bonds, 1868	109¾
Erie Railway	43⅜
Louisville & Nashville	97
Massachusetts 5 per cent. bonds	94
New York Cent. 6 shares	99½
Pennsylvania Railroad general mortgage 6 per cents	99
Virginia, State 6s	49

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penns. R. R.	52¾
Penna. Scrip	93¾
Reading	57⅛
United Co.'s New Jersey	122⅝
Old Colony	117
Lehigh Valley	61⅞
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91
Cam'l Transportation	44¼
Empire Transportation	70¾
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and So. Louis 7-30s	99⅜
Allegheny county 5s	93
Pittsburgh city 5s	73

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, March 16, 1874. }

REMARKS.—The weather has moderated and some rain has fallen, with a fair prospect of "more of the same sort."

This is a sort of "Blue Monday," both as regards the weather and the volume of trade. The closing of the market on Saturday was not a rosy one, nor is the prospect for the present week much improved.

All the leading articles—coffees and sugars excepted—remain unchanged in price, and trade is generally pronounced dull. But still business men are hopeful for the future.

The following table shows the leading articles of produce received by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,365	Corn, sks	234
Barley, sks	130	Oats, sks	1,420
Butter, pkgs	72	Bacon, tcs	27

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—We quote the eating and cooking at $3 00@$4 50 ⅌ bbl.; common to medium $2 00@3 00.

ASHES.—We quote as follows: Soda ash, common, 2½@3c; refined 3c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; black lead, 6c.

APPLE BUTTER.—Choice apple butter 75@80c ⅌ gallon; common 60c.

ALES.—$ 8 00 per bbl; XX $9; India ale $10 ⅌ bbl; Bass's English ale, in kilderkins of 9½ gals., $21 75@$22 50; bbls 41 gals $24@25; hds, 63 gals $33 50@36 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Young's India pale ale, in cases, $5 doz bottles, $2 ⅌ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $5 ⅌ doz; Guinness's stout, bottled by A. Burke, $3 ⅌ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ⅌ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ⅌ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Following are the ruling figures of the market: Hams, sugar cured, extra ⅌ lb, 13½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 14c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 16½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ⅌ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ⅌ lb, 8c; do rib sides, ⅌ lb, 9½c; do short rib sides, ⅌ lb, 9½c; do clear sides, ⅌ lb; lines pork, ⅌ bbl, $17 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ⅌ lb, 9½c; refined do, for summer use, in half bbls, ⅌ lb, 11c; refined do, for summer use, in kegs, ⅌ lb, 11½c; refined do, in 3 lb cauldrons, 12½c; refined, 3 lb pails, 14c; refined do, in 5 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 6 lb pails, 13c; lard sausage ⅌ lb, 10c.

BUTTER.—The receipts are on the increase, falling little short of nine hundred packages by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours. We reduce our figures a shade and quote prime table at 42@45c; medium to good 34@38c; common, 19@25c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The demand is light with sales of small lots at 3¾@3½c ⅌ lb.

BEANS.—There is a still good demand for choice navy at $2 00@2 50 per bush.

BROOM CORN.—Red and t d-topped at 5½@5½c; fair to good green 7¾@8½c; hurl 9¾@10c ⅌ lb.

BURLAP.—Sales reported at 22c ⅌ y.

BROOMS.—No. 2, $2 ⅌ doz; No. 3, $3 50 ⅌ doz; 4, $7 ⅌ doz; No 5, $8 25 ⅌ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ⅌ doz; 10c broome and whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37½c ⅌ dozen additional.

BAKERS BAKING POWDER.—Trade is reported active, with sales at the following figures: ¼ lb cans $1 60; ⅌ doz ½ do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans $17; 10 lb box, ⅌ lb, 60c.

CARBON OIL.—Free on board at works 12½c ⅌ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots from store.

COTTON GOODS.—Penn Mill A. No. 1, 4 4 sheeting 11c; Nantucket 10½c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B, fine 9½c; Penn Mill to bus. bags 25c; do, 8½ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ⅌ doz; 10c brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37½c ⅌ dozen additional.

CANNED GOODS.—There is a continued active demand for choice canned goods. We are reported sales as follows: Tomatoes, 2 lb cans, ⅌ doz, $2 20; 3 lb pie peaches, ⅌ doz, $2 50; Winslow's corn, $2 25@3 00 ⅌ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 25 ⅌ doz; 3 lb tomatoes, ⅌ doz, $2 25@2 50; 3 lb peaches, ⅌ doz, $3 50; 3 lb pumpkin, ⅌ doz, $2 50.

CHEESE.—The stock in first hands are not heavy. We are reported a moderately active demand, with sales as follows: New York factory 15¾@16c; Prime Ohio Factory 16¾@17c to the trade, and in a jobbing way 17@17½c; Young American 16c; Nutting 19½. Prime to choice Ohio Swirtzer 16@17c.

CIDER.—Little pure sweet apple cider in market. Sales at $7 @8 50 ⅌ bbl.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales choice at $14@16 ⅌ bbl; inferior varities $10@12.

CONCRETE BACON AND LARD.—Bacon hams 9@10c; clear sides 8@8½c; ribbed sides 7½@8c; shoulders 6½@6¾c ⅌ lb. Country lard 8@9c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales at $7 50@8 ⅌ case of four dozen packages.

CRACKERS.—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ⅌ lb.

CEMENT.—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 25 ⅌ barrel; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 95@2.

DRIED FRUIT.—We quote apples as 5@5½c ⅌ lb; mixed peaches 10@10c; halves new, 14@15c; blackberries 15@16c.

EGGS.—The receipts are largely on the increase, 250 packages alone being received by steamers since our last. We reduce our figure to 16@17 ⅌ doz for strictly fresh. Little demand for pickled.

FISH.—No. 1 mess mackerel $34 ; No 1 shore mackerel $22; extra No 1 mackerel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 2 mackerel $17; No 2 bay mackerel $14; large No 3 mackerel $12 50; No 3 mackerel $10; split Labrador herring $8@9; white fish $7 50@8; lake trout $7@7 50; large Georges cod fish $7 50@8 00; medium Georges cod fish $6 50 ⅌ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ⅌ box; No 1, 50c ⅌ box.

FLOUR.—The market is reported a shade firmer owing to Eastern advices. There is no change in quotations, however, and we continue to quote as follows: Wheat flour $9@10 00; red winter, $8 00; Minnesota, spring $7 50@8 00; XX $6 50@7 00; Family, No 1, $8@9; No 2, 70@75c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES.—We reduce the price of sugars ⅛c per lb all round. Coffee, both green and roasted are ⅛@¼c lower. The following are the revised quotations.

Coffee—Green, choice, 23c; prime 22c; good 22@21c; fair, 20c. Roasted coffee—In papers 25c; loose 21¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ⅌ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 ⅌ lb; Japan 55c@$1 ⅌ lb; Oolong 50c@55c ⅌ lb; fancy $1 ⅌ lb; Souchong 25@50c ⅌ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 10¼c; Standard B 11c; Standard A 10¾c; Standard Eagle 11c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 70c; and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white Drips 70c; Sugar Drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN.—The grain market shows no sign of improvement. The arrivals are light and demand limited. We quote the following figures as ruling for the market: Wheat—White $1 65@1 70; prime red winter $1 55@1 60. Corn—Car is in fair request at 70@72c per bushel; shelled 60@62c. Oats—Sales 54@55c. Rye $1@1 05. Barley nominally $1 65@1 70.

HONEY—Choice clover 40c ⅌ lb; buckwheat 30@35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 50@5 25 ⅌ bbl.

HIDES—1873's stock on hand 12,187; 1872's 2,564; 1871's 18 @19c.

HAY—Baled $18@20 ⅌ ton; wagon $25@27.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases of 6 do zen, $5.

LARD OIL.—We quote No 1 at 82@85c per gallon, and No 2 at 69@75c.

MOLASSES.—The receipts continue large, footing up since our last 963 bbls. Prices are somewhat shaded, and we quote at $1 45@1 80 in jobbing lots and $1 35@1 40 in kegs.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 65@1 10; middlings $1 40@1 50.

ONIONS.—Sales prime silver skins at $7@7 50; Top Setts $5@5 50.

POTATOES.—Peachblows $1 20@1 25, in track; and $1 30@1 35 in store.

POULTRY.—Dressed chickens 13@15c; turkeys 16@18c; ducks 13@15c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH.—Retail dealers supplied at $6 ⅌ gross.

SALT.—Sales at $1 60 ⅌ bbl by car lots, and $1 80@1 85 in jobbing lots.

TALLOW.—Sls at 6¼@7c ⅌ lb.

RAGS.—Sales woolen at 4c; cotton 3c ⅌ lb.

TWINE.—Timothy seed $3 25@3 40; clover $5 40@5 65; flaxseed $2 20.

WHISKY.—Sales of high wines at 93@100.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, March 17, 1874. }

REMARKS.—The firmness and activity we noted in our last did not hold over, the market yesterday was dull, and sales of crude were made at a decline and very few lots changed hands. At Parker's no sales were reported. This is certainly an unusual occurrence, and one that don't often occur. Below will be found all the information obtainable:

CRUDE.

In our market nothing in the way of a sale was reported. Prices are nominal. The asking rates at Parker's were: Union lines $1 05@1 10; United $1 05@1 07 per bbl.

Sales 2,000 bbls. at wells, $1 37½@1 40. For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

So far as our market is concerned we have no change to make. The rates demanded at the works 12½c.

Philadelphia—Quiet; spot 14½c; April 15c; May 15½c; June 16c.

New York—Market firm; prices are unchanged; spot 14¾@15c; April 15¾c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

The market has been quiet for some time; city $1 70; country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 16.—The "Courier" says: The market was rather active this morning, upper and lower, and the sales of 80 bbls at the highest price bid, but there were no sellers. There was little doing below, but there was a firm feeling. Sales:—1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$1 55
200 bbls upper road, spot.....1 56¾
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 57
500 bbls upper road, spot.....1 59
500 bbls private road, spot.....1 55¾
1,000 bbls Parkers, Unit'd, at wells.....1 37
1,000 bbls Parkers, Unit'd, at wells.....1 40
500 bbls Parkers, United, at wells.....1 45

NEW YORK, March 16—Closing 14.—Market firmer and prices unchanged. Sales 4,000 bbls crude, in bulk, to spot. Shipping order, 10¾@10¾c. Refined 14¾@15c, for spot; 15¾c April. Sales 20,000c. Philadelphia—prices unchanged; refined 14¾@14¾c, this month; 15c bid for April.

ROUSEVILLE, March 16.—Market not opened yet.

THOMUS, March 16.—Market quiet at $1 40 at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 16.—Market unchanged.

OIL CITY, March 16.—Market quiet, nothing doing at $1 30@1 75.

TIDIOUTA, March 16.—Market very quiet; $1 70 bid, 71¾ asked.

PARKER'S, March 16.—Market quiet with but little doing: Union pipe $1 75; other lines $1 70.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Market quiet; S. W. Mack's crude 64 cases 190; sales none; Tuesday: April 15c; May 15¾c; June 16c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
S W Young	Vesta O W	294
Fisher Bros	Star O W	154
Stevenson	American	1,594
Bushnell	Central O W	782

Crude Oil received by Rail and River.

Bbls		Bbls.
Vesta O W	1,894	American O W	1,894
Star O W	154	Central O W	782
Total		3,224

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

March 14.—The demand for both bar and pig iron is very quiet, and our quotations are entirely nominal, and without change since our last.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $26 00a 41 00 per ton, including No. 2 extra at $36@38, and No. 1 at $29@41. We quote Eglinton at $45, Coltness $49, Charcoal at $50@55.

American and English refined bar iron is selling at $72 50@83 per ton for the ordinary sizes, and $83a 84 50 for extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is selling at 16c, sold, for English, 13c currency, and 14@15c for American, currency, with fancy brands of English selling at 16c goods. Anchors are selling at 8½c ⅌ lb; chain cables (⅞ad inches thick), 7¾@8c ⅌ lb. Cut chains, Yard-in-Side to 1¾ inches.

We quote boiler plates at 6¾@7c for flanges, 4¾@5c for ⅜ No. 1, and 4¼@4½c ⅌ lb for common and tank. Russia sheet is selling at 18c gold, and 20c currency, for perfect lots. English and American are selling at 6¾@7c ⅌ lb currency.—Commercial Bulletin.

ST. LOUIS.

March 14.—The trade continues rather quiet. The disposition displayed by both buyers and consumers seems to be to wait the development of future events before transacting business on a very large scale, and consequently sales are confined to present requirements. If anything, the general feeling seems to be steadier, and there has been no quotable change in prices during the past week. A good spring's business is looked for at remunerative rates. The demand for Iron Mountain and Marmaro ores is on the increase, and shipments are improving.

We quote as follows:

No. 1 foundry, from Iron Mountain and Maramec ores	$34 00@35 00
No. 2 foundry, from Iron Mountain and Maramec ores	32 00@33 00
No. 1 forge, from Iron Mountain and Maramec ores	29 00@31 00
No. 1 foundry, Massillon, O	42 00
No. 1 foundry, Tennessee	35 00
No. 1 foundry, Ohio cold short	40 00

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry, from Iron Mountain and Maramec ores	36 00@37 00
No. 2 foundry, from Iron Mountain and Maramec ores	32 00@34 00
No. 1 foundry, from Tennessee ores	36 00@37 00
No. 1 forge, from Tennessee ores	31 00@33 00

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Car wheel, from Hanging Rock ores	60 00@64 00
Car wheel, from Tennessee ores	58 00@60 00

—Journal.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

March 14.—The principal event of the wool market this week is the "frizzle" at the auction sale on Thursday. We supposed when we announced it last week that it would take place as advertised, offering uncommon inducements to wool consumers and dealers. The result was far from creditable to Boston, and was the condemnation of some very sharp talk, especially among the large number of buyers who had come here from other places. The attendance was large, and included buyers from New York, Philadelphia, Providence, Canada, as well as a large number of New England consumers, who supposed they were to have opportunity to bid on the wools. The sale opened with the offer of a lot of sheepskins, which were knocked off to a bidder who supposed he was bidding on a lot of wool. Instead of starting them again they were withdrawn. Bidding was then begun upon the Cape wool, and two lots were sold, one of 54 bales at 35c, and another of 50 bales at 35½c. A lot of 50 bales in bond was also sold at 20½c gold, and it was then announced that the sale was ended, the remainder of the wool being withdrawn.

The sale of fleece wools this week have been light, but prices are fully maintained on fine Ohio and Pennsylvania, which range from 53 to 57 cents for X and XX. Michigan and Wisconsin are nominally without change, but holders are willing to meet buyers on these wools.

Pulled wools are quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal, only choice lots selling readily at recent prices.

Combing wool is quiet, and the sales are hardly numerous enough to establish quotations.

California wool continues dull, and it is difficult to move the fall wools at a price which holders will accept. Buyers will not touch them except at considerable concessions.—Commercial Bulletin.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 16.—Wheat quiet; No 1 red firmer. Corn quiet and firm. Oats steady. Petroleum quiet; standard white 11¾@12c; State test 16a 16¾c, all in car lots.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, March 16, 1874. }

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle this week by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny yards were forty-five cars, of which thirty eight came from Chicago, and the balance from Ohio. Taking the offerings all through, the quality of the stock was hardly up to the usual average, although there were a few very fine cattle on sale, principally choice or top of droves. The market opened up at about 6:30 amid a drizzling rain, and for a time it looked as if the market would be a bad one, but the rain did not amount to much—not enough to prevent butchers from visiting the different yards, and of course it helped trade, to have a fair day. At about 8 o'clock trade was quite active and continued so until the close. Butchers complained about the high price of cattle, and while we think figures were a shade higher than last week, we do not think there was any more money in the rate for drovers. Of late almost all the stock offered has been from Chicago, and in the hands of regular dealers, and as the principal part of the cattle were bought in the same market, and at but a small variation in price, drovers had the advantage of the situation, and, on the whole, trade ruled favorable for them.

At the time we left the yards, twelve o'clock, the weighmaster informed us he had weighed about 600 head of cattle, and as the market was about over, we do not think there would be more than 700 head weighed as the entire figures. Trade satisfactory for drovers, most of the Chicago stock making some money. Following are the prices current:

PRICES.

Extra 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers, $7 00; extra 1,200 lb steers, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,100 lb steers, $6 00 to $6 25; good 1,000 lb steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair, $5 00 to $5 25; common $4 50 to $5 00; bulls, $3 50 to $4 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep, though not heavy, were some in excess of last week. The market ruled moderately active for good sheep and lambs, but on common stock ruled quite dull. At the time we left the yards there were a good many common unsold. Prime sold as high as 5c for 100 lb stock from wool, down to 6c for fair 88 lb.

Hogs.

The run of hogs this week light, owing, no doubt, to the advance in prices East and West, which deterred drovers here from having their usual supply. Prices, compared with last week, were 10c higher on all grades and kinds. Market active.

PRICES.

Extra $6 75 to $6 85; prime $6 25 to $6 60; good $6 00; common $5 75.

ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals of live stock at the Allegheny yards for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.
B. S. Taerman, from Chicago	2
J. Ziegler, from Chicago	2
J. Stumberg, from Chicago	4
Marks & Brok., from Chicago	2
L. Keifer, from Chicago	1
Greenwald & S., from Chicago	3
N. Carr, from Chicago	1
Marks & Keifer, from Chicago	1
A. Fans, from Chicago	1
J. W. Hoffman, from Chicago	1
Varner & M., from Chicago	2
L. B. Doud, from Chicago	2
S. Lowenthal, from Chicago	1
J. Rothchild, from Chicago	1
C. Hartman, from Chicago	1
Katz & Rice, from Chicago	2
Marks & R., from Chicago	1
Mc Knight, from Chicago	1
Varner & M., from Chicago	1
Keaner & M., from Chicago	1
Greenwald & K., from Chicago	2
D. Sherrick, from Canton	1
J. Hirsel, from Canton	1
F. Schutz, from Canton	1
A. Kaufman, from Shreve	1
V. Cockins, from Bellair	1
H. Hindman, from Smith's Ferry	1
Reed, from Chicago	1
J. Rothchild, from Chicago	1
Total	47

Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the week ending March 7.]

Georges Codfish—Market a little quiet the present week. Last sales at $5 50 per qtl. Bank are in moderate request. Last sales of codfish at $4 75 per qtl. New are of good size and excellent quality, and selling at $5 00@5 25.

Mackerel—Last sales of Bay 1's at $18 50@16 00 per bbl. No 2's are very scarce, and nominally command $14 00.

Fresh Halibut—In fair receipt. Last sales of Bank at 16 00a4 00 per cwt. for white and gray.

Smoked Halibut—2 cts. per pound.

Cod—Cod, 45 cts. per gallon.—Cape Ann Advertiser.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1874.

FLOUR—Market steady; only local trade.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, weak and lower; No. 1 spring $1 21@1 22; 2 cars in store, $1 21½; No. 2 fresh spot, $1 19½; seller April, $1 23⅝; seller May; No. 3 $1 15¾@1 16; rejected $1 09⅛. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 54¾@54¾c; rejected 52¾@53c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 43¾@43½c; rejected 39c. Rye steady, with moderate demand; No. 1 fresh 56¾c. Barley quiet; No 2, $1 61; No. 3 $1 58½.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined at $14 95 cash, $14 40 April, $14 70 May. Lard dull and lower at 7¾@c cash. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 5¾c loose; sales of short rib middles at 8¾c, packed.

WHISKY—Market dull and unsettled at 93@ asked, 92¾@ bid.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cattle—Prices receipts 9,920; making, 6,820 for the week, against 6,950 last week. Market is in an active condition, with an advance for the week of fully 1c; quality fair, generally ranging common to strictly prime; poorest to best steers $10 50@13; fair to good, $11 50@12 50; five weights; medium to fair steers taken by wholesale slaughterers at 12@12½c; dressed beef trade were so cars ilinois steers, 7¾ cwt, $11 50@12 50; 9 cars, 7¾ cwt, $11 25@12 50; 5 cars, 7¾ cwt, $11 50@12 25; 21 cars, 6¾ cwt, $11 50@12 50; 10 cars, 7¾ cwt, $11 50; 4 cars, 8 cwt, $12 50; 4 cars, 9¾ cwt, $13; 9 cars, 7 cwt, $11 25; daily cars, 7 cwt, $11; 4 cars Missouri steers, 9¼ cwt, $12 50@13; 2 cars, 8 cwt, $12; 6 cars Texans, 5¾ cwt, $10 50; 8 cars, 6¼ cwt, $11; and 2 cars, 6¾ cwt, $11 25.

Sheep—Arrivals 5,000, making 12,870 for the week; against 19,630 last week. Market rather slow but firm; prices ruled lower than last week, and with the previous Monday; common to prime lots $6 50a8 50, with some of the best at $8 62½@8 75. Among the sales were 3 cars Illinois sheep, 92 lbs average, $7 37; 2 cars, 107 lbs, $8; 5 cars, 84 lbs, $7 50; 2 cars, 96 lbs, $7 87; 1 car, 92 lbs, $7 62; 2 cars, 96 lbs, $7 87; 1 car, 116 lbs, $8; 3 cars State sheep, 103 lbs, $8; 90 lbs, 104 lbs, $8 25; 3 cars, 116 lbs, $8 50; 1 car Indiana, 100 lbs, $8 25.

Swine—Receipts 9,000, making 33,600 for the week; against 18,200 last week. Some offered alive; dressed in fair request at $7 50a7 75 for city, and $6 87a7 25 for Western.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cotton—moderate business at 15¾c. Flour heavy and dull; superfine Western and State, $5 85a6 10; common to good, $6 15a6 50; common to fancy white Ohio, $6 55a7 25; extra Ohio, $7 30a8 00; common to good extra Western and State, $5 85a6 10; common to good, $6 15a6 50; common to fancy white Ohio, $6 55a7 25; extra Ohio, $7 30a8 00; St. Louis, $6 15a8 00; Southern, $6 55a8 00. Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 52a1 55; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 45a1 50; No. 3 spring, $1 47; No. 2 spring, $1 49; No. 2 red, $1 53. Rye dull at 92c@93c. Barley dull. Malt quiet; No. 2 Western, $1 85. Corn in buyers favor; high mixed yellow Western, 68¾@69c; old Western, 54a 55c; damaged, 74c. Oats dull and lower; mixed Western, 52a54c; white, 55@56c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Coffee heavy; Rio, 22a23½c. Sugar steady at 7¼@7½c. Molasses unchanged. Turpentine quiet at 48c. Eggs steady at 18a19c. Pork dull at $16. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard heavy; prime steam, 9¾@9 15-16c; kettle, April and 9 11-16c May. Butter firm; Western 25a 40c. Cheese steady at 11a16½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Flour firm; treble X $6 50a6 60; family $8a8 50 per sack for Louisville terms. Corn quiet; white 71a73c; yellow 74a76c. Oats quiet at 61c. Bran—none on the landing. Hay dull; prime $20. Pork dull at $16 25. Dry salt meat dull at 6¾@8¾@8¾c. Bacon quiet at 9¾@9¾@10¾c. Lard dull; tierce 9¾@9¾c; keg 9¾@10c. Sugar in fair demand; inferior 5a6c; common 6¼ @6¾c; good fair 7¾c; prime 8c; choice 9c. Molasses in good demand; centrifugal 50c; prime to choice 74a75c. Whisky dull at 95c. Coffee quiet at 22a23½c. Cornmeal quiet at $3 80.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm at 15¾c. Flour steady with moderate demand. Wheat steady at $1 45a1 46. Corn quiet at 63a64c. Oats steady at 50a53c. Rye steady at $1 02a1 03. Barley dull and nominal. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $15 bid; held higher. Lard quiet and firm; kettle at 8¾@9c; kettle 9¼@9½c; prime steam—demand quiet at 9c; full prime 8¾@8¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 8¾c, all loose. Bacon—demand active and prices advanced; only jobbing sales at 6

CITY MATTERS.

McCormick's Successor.

In the event of Mr. McCormick's appointment to the United States District Attorneyship, it will be necessary for him to resign the Speakership of the House, as the offices are incompatible. Allegheny county will claim the right to the vacancy, and if this should be conceded, Mr. Newmyer, being the senior member of the delegation, would be entitled to the appointment.

Attempted Suicide.

About seven o'clock last evening William Car, who resides at the corner of Rose and Vine alleys, Allegheny, was observed wading out towards the current of the Monongahela river, in the neighborhood of Kilbuck and School streets. Officer Dick Wilson, and others who saw the man, were convinced that he was attempting to drown himself, and rescued him. Car has been more or less ill for three weeks past, and not entirely sound in mind. He was taken to his home after being rescued and properly cared for.

Two Story Brick Dwelling at Auction.

Messrs. J. W. Drape & Co., auctioneers, will sell this afternoon at two o'clock, the modern brick dwelling, No. 63 Taylor avenue, second ward, Allegheny. The house contains eight rooms, with all modern conveniences, including stable in rear. The lot is forty feet wide, the vacant ground at the side being eighteen feet wide. This is a very desirable property, in a good neighborhood and convenient to street railways, parks, market, etc. For further information apply at No. 47½ Federal street, Allegheny.

Mortuary Reports.

PITTSBURGH.

During the week ending on Monday, March the 16th, there were forty-five deaths in this city. Of these thirty-two were males and twenty-three females, two being colored persons. Ten were married, forty-three single, one a widow and one not stated. The causes of death were as follows:

Alcoholism, 2; abscess, liver, 1; burn, 1; bronchitis, capillary, 3; cancer of breast 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 7; diarrhea, 2; enteritis, acute, 1; erysipelas, 1; fever, typoid, 2; fever, scarlet, 6; fracture of skull, 1; heart disease, valvular, 1; inanition, 3; congestion of lungs, 1; meningitis, sub acute, 2; meningitis, chronic, 1; measles, 2; paralysis, general, 1; pneumonitis, 7; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 1—total, 55.

ALLEGHENY.

In Allegheny City there were thirty-two deaths, an increase of eleven over the previous week. The causes were as follows:

Scarlatina, 3; consumption, 3; pneumonia, 3; still born, 6; marasmus, 1; inflamation of brain, 1; ulceration of bowels, 1; spasms, 1; typhoid fever, 1; inflammation of lungs, 1; stomach, 1; unknown, 1; convulsions, 1; acute gastritis, 1; whooping cough, 1; puerperal mania, 1; old age, 1; bronchitis, 1; measles, 2. White, 30; colored, 2. Males, 16; females, 17. Under one year, 14; from two to five, 5; from five to ten, 2; from ten to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 3; from thirty to forty, 4; from fifty to sixty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 1; one hundred and two, 1.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Jack Harkaway" was well received last night by the boys, who seemed to be overjoyed at so close a meeting with the hero. "Monday, Prince of the Pisanos" was lively, always turning a somersault into the proper place at the proper time to save valuable lives, and always doing the wonderful things which have from time immemorial illustrated the history of his tribe. There really hasn't been such fun at the Opera House for a long time. Beside the antics of "Monday," we were treated to an exhibition of sea legs by some of the most genteel members of the stock company, which made it very funny. Some of the most peaceably disposed members drew their swords and fired pistols as though blood were their native element. Not a few of the gentlemen received quite astonished and subsequently some smiling to the scratch to avenge their untimely fate. Poor Mr. Delmar took a decided shaver of it, of course, got more than his fair share of the carnage. It was very awful, but still unspeakably amusing. Our bill called it a "grand moralistic play." We should think so! There are no special rates announced for Sunday afternoon, but it was gratifying to see several prominent members of the Band of Promise among the spectators in the topmost gallery. It is no accident that the Opera House management goes out of its way to furnish entertainments intended exclusively for the elevation of the young, we think they ought to be encouraged in so doing by the people. The Fireside will gyrate during the whole of the present week.

Opera at Library Hall.

The Holman English Opera Company made their first essay to gain the favor of a Pittsburgh audience, at Library Hall, last evening. Their selection of an opera was a judicious one—Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," as it requires fewer people than most others. Its interpretation last evening was very fair, and met with full appreciation on the part of the audience. Miss Sallie Holman was the "Arline" of the occasion, and filled the part admirably—equal, in fact, to any one who has appeared in the character on our stage for a number of years. She has a sweet, flexible voice, of fair compass, and for so young a singer, manages it excellently. Except slight faults in phrasing, there were no serious drawbacks in her performance. She is of petite figure, with a pleasant face, and wins upon the audience by her lively action. Of Mr. Brandiet's "Thaddeus" so favorable report can not be made. His is a moderately good tenor voice, but lacks in the upper notes, and not capable of sustained effort without visible deterioration. Mr. Ellis Ryse, the baritone, sang exceedingly well as "Count Arnheim." Of the remainder of the singers there is nothing particular to say. The chorus, though not strong, was well trained. Mrs. Holman, the directress, supplied the supporting music, and came as near to filling the place of an orchestra as a piano accompanist usually ever comes.

Of the audience it may be said that it was remarkable, only from the great preponderance of absentees, and was not, in fact, nearly so large as the merits of the entertainment deserved. We hope to-night there will be a full house, for it certainly deserves it. Two operas, "La Sonnambula" and "Fritschen and Liesbeth" will be given.

Academy of Music.

There was a goodly audience in the Academy last night, to enjoy the excellent entertainment furnished by Carncross & Dixey's minstrel organization. The "first part" was noticeably brilliant with new songs and jokes, and kept everybody in laughter. The new local extravaganza, in which the ludicrous side of the panic was shown, is a capital hit, and was shower of appause. The hits in it are numerous, and so palpable that the veriest numskull must appreciate and laugh at them. As for the "take off" on the "olide folkes" concert, it was extremely ludicrous, and caused any amount of merriment. All in all, the programme for the present week is the best yet given, and deserves, as it will receive, the most liberal patronage. Seats may be secured in advance at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street, or at the Academy.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The audience at this theater was fair in size, and the performance such as could not help but satisfy them. The new people justified all the promises made in their behalf by the management, and the same bill will be given to night. Don't forget stage manager Williams' benefit, next Thursday evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

T. S. McMillen, of Mercer county, bankrupt, on petition of assignee, an order was made for the examination of bankrupt and witness before Register Shafer.

J. B. Sneathen & Co., creditors, vs. Stalb & Co., of this city, debtors in bankruptcy. On petition of said creditors, an order was made restraining Samuel Ewart & Co. and their solicitor.

Reiter's administrators vs. steaming Three Lights, the Commissioners report on distribution of the fund was filed and confirmed, but on the 14th inst., subject to exceptions within ten days.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

John Reiter vs. Henry Brown. Action for alleged malicious prosecution. The jury found for the defendant.

Another case between the same parties was taken up and is on trial before Judge Ewing.

Reed & Gilchrist vs. Chess, Smythe & Co. This is action to recover the value of a quantity of coal purchased from the plaintiffs to the amount of $492. The firm was dissolved and the claim assigned to J. M. Gilchrist. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

The list for to-day:

247. Reed & Gilchrist vs. Chess, Smythe & Co.
248. Miller vs. Fitzsimmons et al.
249. Chrisholm vs. Buenta.
250. Eakin, for use, vs. Ames M. E. Church.
251. Weir vs. Bailey et al.
252. Weir vs. Bailey et al.
253. Snyder & Co. vs. Hostetter et al.
254. McGee vs. Morris et al.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

J. W. Patterson vs. John Connelly. This was an action to recover for labor done. Jury out.

Jacob Bolon vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover damages alleged to have been sustained to his property by the location of the railroad. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

188. Devore et al. vs. Boyd & Son.
28. Vichesain vs. P., V. & C. R. R.
29. Ehber vs. same.
34. Cassiday vs. same.
35. Kuhn vs. same.
36. Williams vs. same.
37. Maloney vs. same.
38. Coleman et al., vs. P., C. & St. L. R. R. Co.
203. Kuhn vs. Allegheny co.
46. Powell vs. Sherlock.
65. Thomas vs. Thomas.
71. McMarand vs. The Penna. Co.
76. Kernaghan vs. Dinsmore & Son.
77. McMeghan vs. McCallister.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John Gilbert, charged with larceny on oath of Joseph Wilson, plead guilty.

David Moore, charged on oath of A. W. Kennedy with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was found guilty.

Benj. Fege was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with perjury, on oath of Honor Morrow, prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

John Kinerin was next arraigned on a charge of rape, committed on the person of Lizzie Reimer, in Allegheny. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

James Harris,	Smith J. Elkin.
Emil Wilhelm, et al.	Geo. Hofman.
Joseph Stewart, et. al.	Dietrich Schultz.
Voglo, Hetzel, et. al.	John Heilenbaugh.
Hays, & Telanary,	W. B. Barton.
David C. Stewart,	J. N. Jones.
Wm. Robinson,	Erwin, Boyd, et. al.
Wm. Ammon,	Keife & Heilmoth et al.,
Sarah Griffin,	Father & Boyle et al.,
Hiram Frash,	Thomas Carr,
Frederick Roesner,	Adolph G. Zwanzig,
John Christofeli.	

THE NEW ASSESSMENTS.

Meeting in Jefferson Township—Resolutions Condemning the Commissioners for Raising the Valuations Returned by the Assessors.

At a meeting of the citizens of Jefferson township, held in the Lowrie school house, March the 14th, 1874, to consider the action of County Commissioners in connection with the assessment of said township, Frank Beam, Esq., was elected to preside, and William Willson was chosen Secretary.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Messrs. John F. Blair, Joseph Payne and Alex. Walker, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Commissioners having set aside the valuation of our Board of Assessors as returned and placed their own valuation upon the property of the township; therefore,

Resolved, That we place every confidence in the ability and judgment of our assessors to value and appraise the property of the township.

Resolved, That we deem it a matter of impossibility for one or two men in the Court House to place a true value upon property which they have never seen.

Resolved, That we believe the Board of Assessors, who have always resided in the township and have viewed, and better quality to assess said property than the Commissioners, and that they have placed a true and proper value upon the property of the township; and further, if all the property was offered for sale it would not realize the amount assessed by the board.

Resolved, That the assessment made by our assessors is amply sufficient to raise funds sufficient for all necessary county, State and township purposes, with the percentage that officers authorized to levy the same are allowed; and further, that the action of the Commissioners in setting the said appraisement aside is an unwarranted assumption of authority not to be tamely submitted to, as it opens a wide door to corruption that will ere long bankrupt property holders.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the county papers for publication.

A standing committee of six was appointed, with power to call a meeting at any time. The meeting then adjourned.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Women's Union.

A VISIT TO MUNICIPAL HALL.

Enforcement of Law Requested and Promised.

Great Excitement and Interest Manifested.

Proceedings of the Meeting—Remarks by the Ladies—Communications—Request of the Ladies and Reply of Acting Mayor McMasters—Prayer Meeting in the Mayor's Private Office.

Another meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday afternoon in the Second Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Howard, pastor, corner of Penn avenue and Seventh street. The meeting, as heretofore, was largely attended, the large majority of the audience being ladies and members of the Union.

Mrs. Rev. Samuel Collins, President, called the meeting to order, and at her request the Rev. Mr. Beatty read a portion of the ninth chapter of Mark, when prayer was offered by the Rev. W. J. Reed, of the First United Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Hill, Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The President then stated that she had not yet appointed the committee to visit the mills of the two cities, as a motion of the last meeting called, because the committee would necessarily be composed of a large number of ladies, and she was not acquainted with all indorsing the movement.

A report from the Executive Committee was read by the Chairman, Mrs. Hill. The report stated that at a meeting on Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Robinson, of Allegheny, was elected Treasurer, and Mrs. Alexander Matchett and Mrs. Mary Sharp were added to the Finance Committee. A number of names had been added to the list of Vice Presidents, among them the following: Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Ordis, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. MaWhinney, Mrs. Knowlton, Rev. Mrs. Bain, Rev. Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. W. J. Reed and Mrs. Mary Duncan.

The Presidents then called for reports from branch societies which had been organized since the last meeting of the Union, which were being presented, Rev. Mrs. Vernon was called upon and offered prayer.

The Secretary then read the following letter, which, on motion was received and ordered to be recorded on the minutes:

ALLEGHENY, March 16, 1874.

To Mrs. Collins, President of the Women's Temperance Union:

DEAR MADAM—The recent movement of the women in the State of Ohio has filled me with profound admiration. I believe it to be the spirit of God.

I have refrained from attending any of the meetings of the women in these cities for two reasons: First—The unfamiliarity a woman's movement, and I believe that, especially in these preliminary meetings, they should be left to themselves to work out under Divine direction the great results to which they aim.

Second—It has been frequently suggested by the secular press, and I think the suggestion a good one, that this movement should not be embarrassed by the presence and counsels of those, who have been heretofore, prominently identified with the temperance cause.

I need not say, however, that the present effort has my warmest sympathy and my earnest prayer.

Yours truly,
ELLIOTT R. SWIFT.

MRS. THOS. TAYLOR SPEAKS.

Mrs. Thomas Taylor then stepped forward and addressed the meeting. She said her object in addressing the meeting was to say a word in reference to what must be considered the great national evil of our time, an evil so great that it is beyond finite mind to comprehend. In order to make successful resistance against such an evil we need to rally all, male and female, to this work; the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned. She would therefore appeal to all to come out and aid in this cause. She wished the audience could have listened to the temperance lecture she had heard not long ago. The speaker then told of a little girl whose father and mother were both intemperate. When the parents were drunk the little girl would come to the speaker for shelter. On one occasion the little one made an apology for her parents by saying, "Oh, sure, sir! its not them that does it, its the whiskey." The evil of intemperance was the greatest hindrance to the success of the Gospel, and by preaching temperance she thought our ministers would most effectively preach Christ. The temperance movement should be kept from politics. If it got up as a political brewery that will destroy Satan's business here and make him rejoice. Politics has a tendency to corrupt the morals of the community. We cannot legislate above the moral sentiment of the people.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

Mrs. President and Ladies—The people of Wood's Run—We-tern Allegheny—plead for an auxiliary of the W. C. T. U. to be formed among them, at the Presbyterian church we extend a mass meeting to organize a society, and Tuesday, March 17th, was appointed as the time. Evil of the most appalling has long been a curse to that part of the city. We join our prayers with yours that a deep interest may be felt, and our earnest praying women will go in strength to help those who are anxiously waiting their aid. The undersigned will be glad to hear Allegheny at one o'clock P. M.

Mrs. A. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY CITY, March 16, 1874.

Mrs. Collins, President of the Women's Temperance Union:

Please say to the ladies of the Temperance Union that they are cordially invited to hold their meeting in the First Cumberland Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, whenever it may suit their convenience and pleasure. I am, with great respect for you and your work,

Yours truly,
E. K. SQUIER.

A song composed for the use of the Union by Mrs. Hiram Sibley, and sung by Mr. and Mr. Howard, when the Secretary read the following:

ALLEGHENY CITY, March 16, 1874.

Mrs. Collins, President of W. C. T. U.:

Believing a great good would result from having as many persons, who are engaged in the liquor traffic, attend our public meetings as possible, and understanding that many of them feel that their presence at these meetings would not be agreeable; therefore, I would suggest that an earnest invitation be extended, especially to those persons to attend all our public meetings, and particularly the mass meeting to be held on Friday evening next, in order that they may see that there is no room for certain malice toward none, but with Christian charity for all, we go forward in the name of Christ to the rescue of fallen humanity.

Respectfully submitted,
MRS. WM. W. MORRIS.

On motion of Mrs. Hill a standing vote was taken on this communication, and it was unanimously voted to receive it, with the understanding that the liquor dealers be cordially invited to be present.

A COLLECTION TAKEN UP.

The Secretary here announced that at the meeting of the Executive Committee on Saturday last, a plan of action was decided upon which would require money in order to carry it out successfully. Those present were asked to contribute, and a number of the Vice Presidents passing around among the audience succeeded in collecting over $60.

MRS. VAN HORN AGAIN.

Mrs. Van Horn then arose and said she felt it her duty to speak a word or two in this temperance work. The old lady reviewed the good already accomplished by the ladies' meetings, and expressed herself as being willing to hold a prayer meeting in prison should the Lord direct them. She was not afraid to be imprisoned for doing her duty.

"My part, be on thy guard," was sung by the congregation.

ADDRESS FROM AN OHIO LADY.

The President then called upon Miss Fry, of Salem, O., and that lady responded by saying she was happy to be at the meeting. She said that while she has been in this city she has heard remarks dropped by ladies in the street cars, to the effect that they had been compelled formerly to pray in saloons; and as none whom they love are engaged in the business of intemperance, they will not engage in the work. These natural repugnances must be overcome. She related an incident that happened in her own town, tending to show that such feelings were manifestations of selfishness, and closed her address by relating some interesting circumstances that occurred at her place of residence when the ladies were waging war against the saloon keepers.

The Rev. Dermitt then told of the labors of love performed by a young lady among the drunken residents of "Hardscrabble," and extended an invitation to the ladies to be present at the meeting of the Gilmore M. E. church.

EDITORS THE SUBJECTS OF PRAYER.

The following additional communications were received by the Secretary:

MONDAY, March 16, 1874.

Mrs. President:

WHEREAS, Various liquor organizations have at times expressed their determination not to support any paper, but such as shall interest themselves in their behalf; and

WHEREAS, By such procedure such daily papers as have taken a stand on the side of temperance, have been thereby influenced; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as friends of temperance, will not ourselves, and shall endeavor by our example to persuade our friends not to lend their names or influence in the interest of any organ or paper that shall, in any way express its opposition to the temperance cause in general.

Resolved, That we pursue such a course not through malice, but for two fold reason:

First—Because we regard it as sinful to encourage them in their endeavor to do so by patronage, and by which they become in a degree abettors of crime.

Second—That the friends and supporters of temperance sustain no pecuniary loss.

Resolved, That the editors of such papers as have referred in a disrespectfully, not to say insulting, manner to several of the ladies engaged in the praiseworthy temperance movement, is a special subject of prayer. Respectfully submitted,

ORMSBY, 24TH WARD, PITTSBURGH, }
March, 16, 1874. }

To the Ladies of Pittsburgh Engaged in the Cause of Temperance.

GREETING: We bid you God speed in your noble work. Our sympathies and our prayers are with you. God grant that through your efforts the friends of temperance and humanity may be aroused to a sense of their duty, and may the glorious anthem of victory soon sound, and our land be free from this terrible curse of intemperance.

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Recorder of American True Templars, No. 18, Order of True Templars.

BRADDOCKS, March 15, 1874.

To the Women's Christian Temperance Union:

At a meeting of the ladies of Braddocksfield the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the present temperance movement in Pittsburgh and throughout the land, and that our prayers shall be with those engaged in the work.

SABBATH SCHOOLS CALLED UPON FOR AID.

The following was submitted to the meeting and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That we request Sabbath schools to organize their scholars of suitable age into "Bands of Hope" under a temperance pledge.

A letter calling upon the ladies to exert their influence in obtaining the elective franchise was also presented by Mrs. N. M. Armstrong.

A member of the Union who lives on the South Side reported that meetings have been largely attended there, and that they were earnestly working for the temperance cause, after which Mrs. Hill read an item from a Cincinnati paper concerning the violation of the Sunday liquor law.

After another hymn was sung, a lady suggested that members of the Union should call upon the Mayors of the two cities to enforce the law, when a few pithy remarks were made by Mrs. Hill.

The suggestion was put in the form of a motion and submitted to the meeting. As there was considerable difficulty in hearing the voices of the ladies, the Rev. Dr. Howard stated the motion, and after complimenting the ladies for their spunkiness, thought the motion eminently proper and womanly. Selling liquor and tobacco on the Sabbath day was a gross violation of the law of the cities. These sales were made without any attempt at concealment. He had observed it frequently while coming to his Church. He thought the Mayor would cheerfully receive the committee, and no doubt appoint policemen for enforcing the laws. The Mayors of other cities had done so. In Philadelphia a committee of men had brought about such a change. Such a committee of ladies would have greater influence. He indorsed the suggestion with all his heart, and hoped the committee would be appointed.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Mrs. Hill said she had been thinking while the reverend gentleman was speaking, how many women would be willing to visit the Mayor on this errand. Several voices replied, "Why, we'll all go." Then, said Mrs. Hill, "I move that we go in a body." (Great applause.) A rising vote was taken and the motion unanimously carried.

Here the greatest excitement prevailed, and several ladies amidst the applause addressed the President.

A lady from the South Side made a few remarks upon the expediency of also calling upon the Acting Mayor of that district, when Mrs. Hill moved that, after the benediction, the meeting adjourn to assemble in the First Cumberland Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, on Thursday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M., and that the ladies proceed at once to the office of the Mayor of Pittsburgh. The motion was carried.

A gentleman present briefly told of the progress of the temperance movement at McKeesport.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETINGS.

During the progress of the meeting announcements were made, at different times, of meetings of branch societies, that were to be held last night, and of those which will be held during the week. They are as follows:

There will be a mass meeting in the M. E. church, Wilkinsburg to-day, Thursday, March 17, at three o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a branch Union of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. All are invited.

A women's temperance meeting will be held today (Tuesday) at three o'clock P. M. at the Gilmore Mission School, corner of Ross avenue and Diamond street.

A meeting will be held at the Third M. E. Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Marion street, on Wednesday, March 18, at half past two o'clock P. M.

A mass meeting will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Scovel, pastor, Wood street, on Friday evening, commencing at half past seven o'clock.

A mass meeting will be held in the M. E. church, Mt. Washington, Thirty-second ward, on Wednesday, at three o'clock P. M. Great interest is arising there.

The Rev. Mr. Bain will deliver a temperance lecture at the Third Presbyterian church, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets, Allegheny, Friday evening next at 7:30 o'clock.

After the remarks of the gentlemen from McKeesport the benediction was pronounced and the meeting stood adjourned.

THE PROCESSION.

The ladies willing to take part in the demonstration in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday law and willing to join in the visit to the Mayor's office, there to be said petition to be given to it, then ranged themselves upon the side walk, and, headed by the President and Secretary, proceeded to the Mayor's office in Municipal Hall building. Hardly less than three hundred joined in the procession and proceeded via Irwin street (Seventh), Sixth avenue, Wood street, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street to the designated point. Rev. Ormond accompanied the head of the procession, and all along the route, as may be supposed, they attracted general attention

AT MUNICIPAL HALL.

At Municipal Hall word of the expected visit preceded the ladies, and quite a crowd of men were in waiting to receive them. Deputy Mayor Sam'l McMasters, acting chief magistrate of the city, was not present, but had been sent for, and the police were prepared to receive the ladies in the rooms of the Finance Committee. A number of chairs had been added to the list of Vice Presidents, among them the following: Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Ordis, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. MaWhinney, Mrs. Knowlton, Rev. Mrs. Bain, Rev. Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. W. J. Reed and Mrs. Mary Duncan.

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On motion of Mrs. Hill a standing vote was taken on this communication, and it was unanimously voted to receive it, with the understanding that the liquor dealers be cordially invited to be present.

A COLLECTION TAKEN UP.

The Secretary here announced that at the meeting of the Executive Committee on Saturday last, a plan of action was decided upon which would require money in order to carry it out successfully. Those present were asked to contribute, and a number of the Vice Presidents passing around among the audience succeeded in collecting over $60.

MRS. VAN HORN AGAIN.

Mrs. Van Horn then arose and said she felt it her duty to speak a word or two in this temperance work. The old lady reviewed the good already accomplished by the ladies' meetings, and expressed herself as being willing to hold a prayer meeting in prison should the Lord direct them. She was not afraid to be imprisoned for doing her duty.

"My part, be on thy guard," was sung by the congregation.

ADDRESS FROM AN OHIO LADY.

The President then called upon Miss Fry, of Salem, O., and that lady responded by saying she was happy to be at the meeting. She said that while she has been in this city she has heard remarks dropped by ladies in the street cars, to the effect that they had been compelled formerly to pray in saloons; and as none whom they love are engaged in the business of intemperance, they will not engage in the work. These natural repugnances must be overcome. She related an incident that happened in her own town, tending to show that such feelings were manifestations of selfishness, and closed her address by relating some interesting circumstances that occurred at her place of residence when the ladies were waging war against the saloon keepers.

The Rev. Dermitt then told of the labors of love performed by a young lady among the drunken residents of "Hardscrabble," and extended an invitation to the ladies to be present at the meeting of the Gilmore M. E. church.

EDITORS THE SUBJECTS OF PRAYER.

The following additional communications were received by the Secretary:

MONDAY, March 16, 1874.

Mrs. President:

WHEREAS, Various liquor organizations have at times expressed their determination not to support any paper, but such as shall interest themselves in their behalf; and

WHEREAS, By such procedure such daily papers as have taken a stand on the side of temperance, have been thereby influenced; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as friends of temperance, will not ourselves, and shall endeavor by our example to persuade our friends not to lend their names or influence in the interest of any organ or paper that shall, in any way express its opposition to the temperance cause in general.

Resolved, That we pursue such a course not through malice, but for two fold reason:

First—Because we regard it as sinful to encourage them in their endeavor to do so by patronage, and by which they become in a degree abettors of crime.

Second—That the friends and supporters of temperance sustain no pecuniary loss.

Resolved, That the editors of such papers as have referred in a disrespectfully, not to say insulting, manner to several of the ladies engaged in the praiseworthy temperance movement, is a special subject of prayer. Respectfully submitted,

ORMSBY, 24TH WARD, PITTSBURGH, }
March, 16, 1874. }

To the Ladies of Pittsburgh Engaged in the Cause of Temperance.

GREETING: We bid you God speed in your noble work. Our sympathies and our prayers are with you. God grant that through your efforts the friends of temperance and humanity may be aroused to a sense of their duty, and may the glorious anthem of victory soon sound, and our land be free from this terrible curse of intemperance.

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Recorder of American True Templars, No. 18, Order of True Templars.

BRADDOCKS, March 15, 1874.

To the Women's Christian Temperance Union:

At a meeting of the ladies of Braddocksfield the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the present temperance movement in Pittsburgh and throughout the land, and that our prayers shall be with those engaged in the work.

SABBATH SCHOOLS CALLED UPON FOR AID.

The following was submitted to the meeting and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That we request Sabbath schools to organize their scholars of suitable age into "Bands of Hope" under a temperance pledge.

A letter calling upon the ladies to exert their influence in obtaining the elective franchise was also presented by Mrs. N. M. Armstrong.

A member of the Union who lives on the South Side reported that meetings have been largely attended there, and that they were earnestly working for the temperance cause, after which Mrs. Hill read an item from a Cincinnati paper concerning the violation of the Sunday liquor law.

After another hymn was sung, a lady suggested that members of the Union should call upon the Mayors of the two cities to enforce the law, when a few pithy remarks were made by Mrs. Hill.

The suggestion was put in the form of a motion and submitted to the meeting. As there was considerable difficulty in hearing the voices of the ladies, the Rev. Dr. Howard stated the motion, and after complimenting the ladies for their spunkiness, thought the motion eminently proper and womanly. Selling liquor and tobacco on the Sabbath day was a gross violation of the law of the cities. These sales were made without any attempt at concealment. He had observed it frequently while coming to his Church. He thought the Mayor would cheerfully receive the committee, and no doubt appoint policemen for enforcing the laws. The Mayors of other cities had done so. In Philadelphia a committee of men had brought about such a change. Such a committee of ladies would have greater influence. He indorsed the suggestion with all his heart, and hoped the committee would be appointed.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Mrs. Hill said she had been thinking while the reverend gentleman was speaking, how many women would be willing to visit the Mayor on this errand. Several voices replied, "Why, we'll all go." Then, said Mrs. Hill, "I move that we go in a body." (Great applause.) A rising vote was taken and the motion unanimously carried.

Here the greatest excitement prevailed, and several ladies amidst the applause addressed the President.

A lady from the South Side made a few remarks

A PLEASANT RE-UNION.

The Pittsburgh and California Enterprise Company.

A Reorganization Yesterday.

Names of Survivors Present--Election of Officers--Banquet Last Evening.

Yesterday the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Pittsburgh and California Enterprise Company was celebrated at Lafayette Hall, this city, by all the surviving members, some forty-four in number, who were also present at the work of reorganization. Now that the company, composed of over four hundred citizens of Western Pennsylvania, left this city for the gold fields of California. Many remained in the golden State, while, during the quarter of a century since elapsed, many have died, and others who returned are now living in various parts of the country. The meeting was one of great interest, and we are pleased to say that the anniversary exercises were such as to do credit to those who participated in them.

Shortly after two o'clock the meeting was called to order by Major F. C. Negley, on whose motion a temporary organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

President, D. P. Estep; Secretary, William Cooper.

The President after a few remarks introduced Major F. C. Negley, the orator of the day, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MAJOR NEGLEY.

COMRADES AND PIONEERS OF '49: It is with great pleasure I welcome you home to Pittsburgh, and to this celebration of the 25th anniversary of our departure for California, the land of gold—for Eldorado. To you who were a part of the modern Argonauts, seeking the "Golden Fleece," and to you who were a part of the true pioneers of freedom and civilization in the States of the Pacific slope, I need scarce say anything of the trials, toils, labors, and privations encurred, hopes realized, disappointments met, or of the beautiful hills, prairies we traveled over; the rich river bottom lands of the valleys we passed up and down, the rugged and rugged mountains, climbed together, the wonderful sights and views, seen, the myriads of natural flowers, the immense numbers and kinds of wild animals seen and killed by you, or the wonderful phenomena along the road and in California; because, comrades, some of all these, each of you have seen and enjoyed, or met and overcome, and of others you have in fact been a part. Comrades, you know that language would fail to impress or print on the memory or mind the image of the whole, even in part or parcel, as when seen by the eye. Yet, I am sure a mere mention of objects seen by you will bring them back, like a flood, into your memories. You will, therefore, bear with me I know while I recall to your minds a few of them: 1st—Our start from the wharf in this city, after bidding good-bye to our friends, gathered upon the wharf by thousands, amid the wildest feelings of excitement, anxiety and expectation. Twenty years ago yesterday, on the steamboat Consignee. Captain Lockwood. Down the Ohio then up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to St. Jo, then our trip with mule teams, up the Platte and Laramie river valleys, that are now known as the famous South Pass. There being but one speaker here described the magnificent scenery through which they had passed, and he called attention to you the noble part taken by the Pittsburgh boys in making California a free instead of a slave state for I do not believe that there was a single company who did not both work and vote for free soil. Pennsylvanians and in favor of free born Pennsylvanians and in favor of free born Pennsylvanians and in favor of free labor, wherever found over the whole world, and I firmly believe that no men in California at the time contributed more in proportion to numbers, to settle for $6,000 cash, and finally agreed upon. and California Enterprise Company, toward making for the good free State that she is, or who did more by their industry to build up, than the boys from Western Pennsylvania, but enough of this—we think. But, as I said before, you saw, enjoyed, and overcame many things that to others would be impossible, therefore, for me to enlarge on them to you. I know you remember them all. And now, comrades, you are all in the evening of life, and since we saw all these together, during which time we have passed from the meridian period of life to the gray headed age, I can say to you this is one of the happiest moments of my life, that I am able to stand before you and address you, the noble band survivors of the Pittsburgh and California Enterprise Company, as well as all other Argonauts of 1849, to the number of forty-four. Comrades, the hearts of the survivors until the last one of us is called to follow.

Response by James Conner.

5. Our living, but absent, comrades, may they be with us in spirit on this annual reunion, as we believe they are now with us in spirit, so many having given us kindly greeting by letter.

Response by Mr. Wilcock.

Other toasts followed, including "The Press," which was happily responded to by Jas. Parker, of the "Leader."

Mr. Dickson, of the "Gazette," sang the song "Shabby genteel" in an admirable manner.

A resolution of thanks to the press for kindly notices of the meeting was passed unanimously.

The music for the occasion was furnished by the string band under Prof. Weis. It included the following:

Overture from Stradella.
An Grunen Strauss waltzes for cornet.
Overture from Tancred.
Approach of Spring—